

The Gazette



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 24th June 1955:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
182	S. R. O. 1321, dated the 31st May 1955.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 16 of 1953.
183	S. R. O. 1322, dated the 20th June 1955.	Ditto.	To fill the vacancy in the seat allotted to the State of Andhra in the Council of States by reason of a resignation.
	S. R. O. 1323, dated the 20th June 1955.	Ditto.	Appointment of dates for the election to the Council of States to fill a seat allotted to the State of Andhra.
	S. R. O. 1324, dated the 20th June 1955.	Ditto.	Designation of Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States to fill a seat allotted to the State of Andhra.
	S. R. O. 1325, dated the 20th June 1955.	Ditto.	Appointment of Assistant Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States to fill a seat allotted to the State of Andhra.
184	S. R. O. 1357, dated the 23rd June 1955.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Schedule of Tariff values of certain articles for 1955-56.
185	S. R. O. 1358, dated the 22nd June 1955.	Election Commission, India.	Designation of the Electoral Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Constituency of Coorg.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).****MINISTRY OF LAW***New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1955*

S.R.O. 1370.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 1 of Order XXVII in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, No. S.R.O. 1651, dated the 1st September 1953, relating to the appointment of officers to sign and verify plaints and written statements in suits in any court of civil jurisdiction by or against the Central Government, namely:—

In Part X of the Schedule to the said notification:—

1. Under the heading "Central Water and Power Commission" the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

"Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project.

Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer."

2. After the entries under the heading "Central Water and Power Commission" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Hirakud Dam Project

Chief Engineer.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Superintending Engineers.

Divisional Officers (Executive Engineers)".

[No. F.25-I/53-L.]

H. C. DAGA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi-2, the 21st June 1955*

S.R.O. 1371.—In the Annexure to S.R.O. No. 615, dated 28th April 1951, published at pp. 390—400 of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* Part II—Section 3, dated the 28th April, 1951, and containing the text of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941) as extended to the State of Delhi, at page 399, after sub-section (1) of section 27, and before the Schedule, insert the following, namely:—

"(2) The Explanation to clause (1) of article 286 of the Constitution shall apply for the interpretation of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1)."

[No. D.2065/J/II/55.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1955

S.R.O. 1372.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. F.12(2)-J/II/55, dated the 26th April, 1955, namely:—

In clause (a) of the said notification, after the words "throughout the said Code", the words and figures "except in sections 108, 401 and 402" shall be inserted.

[No.F.3(5)/J/II/55]

S.R.O. 1373.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of States, No. S.R.O. 460, dated the 24th August, 1950, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said notification, in the entry under the column headed "Provisions" against the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the figures "197" shall be omitted.

[No. F.3(5)J/II/55.]

K. B. MANDLEKAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 23rd June, 1955

S.R.O. 1374.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, namely:—

In the said rule—

(1) after rule 48, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"48-A. (i) The appointing authority or any authority to which it is subordinate or any other authority empowered by the Government in this behalf, may place a Government servant under suspension where—

(a) an inquiry into his conduct is contemplated, or is pending, or

(b) a complaint against him of any criminal offence is under investigation or trial.

(ii) A Government servant who is detained in custody, whether on a criminal charge or otherwise, for a period longer than forty-eight hours shall be deemed to have been suspended by the appointing authority under this rule.

(iii) An order of suspension under sub-rule (i) may be revoked at any time by the authority making the order or by any authority to which it is subordinate";

(2) in rule 49, clause (v) shall be omitted;

(3) in clause (a) of rule 52 for the words, figures and brackets "clauses (1) to (v)", the words, figures and brackets "clauses (i) to (iv)" shall be substituted;

(4) in each of the clauses (a) and (b) of rule 53, for the words, figures and brackets "clauses (i) to (v)", the words, figures and brackets "clauses (i) to (iv)" shall be substituted;

(5) in rule 56, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
"(d) placing him under suspension under rule 48-A"; and

(6) After rule 57 the following rule shall be inserted:—

"57-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 57, an appeal against an order under rule 48-A shall lie to the authority to which the authority making the order is immediately subordinate".

[No. 7/2/53-I/Estt(A).]

S.R.O. 1375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian

Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. F.9/19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the said rules—

(1) in rule 3, clause (v) shall be omitted;

(2) under the head "Discipline" before rule 3, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"2-A (i) The appointing authority or any authority to which it is subordinate or any other authority empowered by the Government in this behalf, may place a Government servant under suspension where—

(a) an inquiry into his conduct is contemplated, or is pending, or

(b) a complaint against him of any criminal offence is under investigation or trial.

(ii) A Government servant who is detained in custody, whether on a criminal charge or otherwise, for a period longer than forty-eight hours shall be deemed to have been suspended by the appointing authority under this rule.

(iii) An order of suspension under sub-rule (i) may be revoked at any time by the authority making the order or by any authority to which it is subordinate."

(3) in rule 6—

(i) in sub-rule (i), the words "an order of suspension or" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (b) of sub rule (iv) the words and brackets, "(except suspension), and in the case of suspension shall report forthwith to the lending authority the circumstances leading to the imposition of that penalty" shall be omitted;

(4) in rule 7, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(d) placing him under suspension under rule 2-A"; and

(5) After rule 11 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"11-A An appeal against an order under rule 2-A shall lie to the authority to which the authority making the order is immediately subordinate".

[No. 7/2/53-II/Estt.(A).]

R. C. DUTT, Joint Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi-2, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.R.O. 2105, dated the 26th June, 1954, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, under the heading "*Madras Agriculture Department*", the entries in columns (1), (2) and (3) against serial number 4, relating to Sri A. Venkata Rao, Upper Subordinate (under suspension), shall be omitted.

[No. 26/4/53-AIS(I).]

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy,

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1955

S.R.O. 1377.—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 31st day of July, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendments

In the said Rules—

(1) in sub-rule (4) of rule 107, for the words "a special latrine", the words "a separate latrine and a separate drinking water tap" shall be substituted;

(2) in rule 110—

(i) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted and sub-rule (3) shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (2); and

(ii) at the end of Table A the following "Note" shall be inserted, namely:—

"Note.—All vaccines and sera, other than fresh vaccine lymph, shall be stored at a temperature exceeding 34° F but not exceeding 50° F. They shall not be used after the date of expiry mentioned on the label attached to such vaccine, sera or lymph.

Fresh vaccine lymph shall be stored at a temperature between 12° and 20° F. If not cold chamber at such temperature is available, the lymph may be kept in a domestic refrigerator in or on the freezing compartment so that it is maintained constantly at a temperature of not more than 32° F. The lymph shall be replaced within 12 months of the date of issue on the label."

(3) in sub-rule (1) of rule 118, after the words "a sufficient number of latrines", the words "fitted with flushing apparatus or water taps" shall be inserted;

(4) in sub-clauses (1) and (3) of rule 156, the words and figures "more than 100" shall be omitted;

(5) for rule 160, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"160. Before sailing, the master shall obtain from the Port Health Authority the following documentary, namely:—

(i) a list showing the names and sex of the pilgrims embarked and the maximum number of pilgrim, which may be carried on the ship. The master shall sign the list in duplicate in the prescribed form and shall deliver both copies to the health authority of the port of departure, which after having first satisfied itself that the entries are correct, shall countersign and return to the master one of the copies;

(ii) a certificate of health clearance in Form JX, giving the name, nationality, and tonnage of the ship, the names of the master and ship's surgeon or surgeons, the exact number of persons embarked and the port of departure; and also a statement by the health authority for the port of departure showing whether the maximum number of pilgrims which may be carried by the ship has been embarked, and if not, the additional number of pilgrims the ship is authorised to embark at subsequent ports of call."

(6) for rule 161, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"161. The certificate of health clearance referred to in clause (ii) of rule 160 given at the port of departure in Form JX shall be countersigned at each subsequent port of call by the health authority for that port, which shall enter therein—

- (a) the number of passengers embarked or disembarked at the port;
- (b) the sanitary condition at the port of call"; and

(7) for Form IX, the following form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM IX

(See Rules 160 and 161)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH CLEARANCE

Certified that the pilgrim ship.....of.....nationality
of.....tons measured for carrying.....pilgrims, having.....
crew and.....pilgrims on board, sailing from the port of.....
under the command of Captain.....and having.....as
ship's surgeon(s) has been inspected to-day the.....of.....

It is further certified that the said ship is carrying/not carrying maximum
number of pilgrims and is not authorised to take in any more pilgrims.
is authorised to take in pilgrims at subsequent ports.

Remarks, if any.

Port Health Officer.

Port of.....

Subsequent Ports of Call

1. Port of.....

1. No. of pilgrims disembarked.
 2. No. of pilgrims embarked.
 3. Total No. of pilgrims remaining on board.
 4. Sanitary condition of port of.....
 5. Date of arrival of the ship.
 6. Date of departure.
- Date.

Port Health Officer

Port of.....

2. Port of.....

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
- Date.

3. Port of.....

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
- Date

[No. 395-AWT/55.]

MOHD. YUNUS, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1955

S.R.O. 1378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Restricted Auditors' Certificates (Part B States) Rules, 1951, namely:—

In the said rules—

(a) in rule 7—(i) after the first sentence ending with “renewal of the certificate” and before the next sentence commencing with “A person who fails” the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“Such a renewal of the certificate shall be in Form F”.

(ii) after the words “an application made in this behalf” and before the words “the Council condones”, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

“before the end of the year,”

(b) The following Form shall be added after Form E,

FORM F

(See rule 7)

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Renewal of Restricted State Auditor's Certificate

This is to certify that the Certificate in Form C dated _____ issued in favour of _____ of _____ for practice within the State of _____ has been renewed upto and inclusive of 30th June 19____.

By the authority of the Council,
 Secretary.

New Delhi;

Dated:

[No. 61(3)-ICA/55.]

B. K. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th June 1955

S.R.O. 1379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, by clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, read with articles 313 and 372 of the Constitution and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in so far as the above-mentioned persons are concerned, hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

1. For clause (i) of article 912 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The authority receiving the formal application shall immediately draw up the application in Form 25 in accordance with the instructions embodied in Form 26.”

2. In clause (a) of article 913 after the words “Audit Officer”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“with a forwarding letter in Form 26.”

3. In the opening sentence of article 915 after the word and figures “Form 25”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“in accordance with the instructions embodied in Form 26.”

4. In clause (b) of Article 917 for the words "and forward them together with the officer's service book", the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 "and forward them with a covering letter in Form 26 together with the officer's service book."

[No. F.7(30)-EV/55.]

(B. S. ATRI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 25th June 1955

S.R.O. 1380.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), No. F.3(62)-FI/54, dated the 23rd February, 1955, in so far as it relates to the appointment of Shri N. R. Pillai, the Central Government hereby re-appoints Shri B. Rama Rau as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a term of two years with effect from 1st July, 1955.

[No. F.3(9)-FI/55.]

PYARE LAL GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1381.—In the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Notification No. 77 Income-tax (S.R.O. 67), dated the 29th December, 1954 published in Part II, Section 3, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th January, 1955.

(I) for the figures, letter and brackets "45A(1)" appearing in the title of form B, the figures, letter and brackets "46A(1)" shall be substituted;

(II) after item No. 2 of the form B, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"2A. Present address.

2B. Permanent address".

[No. 58.]

G. L. POPHALE, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1955

S.R.O. 1382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 53-Central Excises dated the 22nd December 1954, shall also apply to the said State.

The notification referred to above shall be deemed to have had effect in the State of Pondicherry on and from the date on which it took effect in India.

[No. 32.]

M. P. ALEXANDER, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1955

S.R.O. 1383.—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, is published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of one month from the date of publication of this notification in the official

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the said period will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Customs Duties Drawback (Gold Jewellery) Rules, 1955.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'the Act' means the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878);

(b) 'gold' means gold in any form falling within the scope of item 61(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), imported into India or the State of Pondicherry by a registered manufacturer on payment of customs duty, under a licence issued by the Reserve Bank of India for such import on the specific condition that the gold so imported shall be re-exported from this country, in the form of jewellery, within a specified period;

(c) 'gold jewellery' or 'jewellery' means jewellery made in India or the State of Pondicherry by a registered manufacturer from gold imported by such manufacturer.

Explanation.—Jewellery in the manufacture of which precious or other stones have been used shall be deemed to be "jewellery" for the purpose of these rules.

(d) 'registered manufacturer' means a manufacturer in India or the State of Pondicherry of gold jewellery, registered under rule 5;

(e) 'section' means a section of the Act.

3. *Goods in respect of which drawback may be allowed.*—Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, a drawback shall be allowed in the case of jewellery manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry by a registered manufacturer and exported therefrom by such registered manufacturer, in respect of gold used in the manufacture thereof.

4. *Period for which drawback admissible.*—A drawback under these rules shall be admissible for the period during which a notification under sub-section (1) of section 43B in respect of gold jewellery is in force.

5. *Registration of manufacturer.*—(1) A drawback under these rules shall be admissible only in respect of such gold jewellery as has been manufactured by a person who has, in accordance with the provisions of these rules, been registered for such purpose by a Chief Customs Officer authorised in this behalf by the Chief Customs Authority (hereinafter referred to as the authorised Chief Customs Officer).

(2) An application for registration shall be made by a manufacturer of jewellery to the authorised Chief Customs Officer.

(3) The authorised Chief Customs Officer may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, register the applicant as a 'registered manufacturer' for the purpose of these rules.

6. *Manner of allowing drawback.*—Drawback shall be allowed on the shipment of jewellery from any port in India or the State of Pondicherry subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the registered manufacturer shall make a declaration on the relative shipping bill that a claim for drawback under section 43B is being made; and

(b) the registered manufacturer shall, in the shipping bill, furnish, in addition to the information required under section 29, such additional information as may, in the opinion of the Customs Collector, be necessary for verifying the claim for a drawback, and in particular, the Customs Collector may require such additional information in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the reference of the bill of entry or bills of entry under which the gold in respect of which drawback is claimed has been imported,

(ii) the particulars of the licences issued by the Reserve Bank of India covering the import of such gold,

- (iii) the fineness of the gold imported,
- (iv) the fineness of the gold in the jewellery tendered for export,
- (v) the quantity of gold of 180 grains fine in the jewellery tendered for export, and
- (vi) the total weight of jewellery tendered for export.

7. *Rate of drawback.*—Where the Customs Collector is satisfied that a claim for the drawback is established under these rules, such drawback shall be paid at the rate of seven eighth of the duty payable under item 61(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934) per tola of gold of 180 grains fine contained in the jewellery exported.

8. *Powers of the Customs Collector.*—For the purpose of enforcing these rules, the Customs Collector may—

- (i) require a registered manufacturer to produce any books of accounts or other documents of whatever nature relating to the proportion and quantity of gold used in the manufacture of the jewellery and the duty paid thereon;
- (ii) draw a sample from each type of jewellery in a consignment tendered for export for test in any manner, chemical, metallurgical or otherwise, in order to verify the claim for drawback and the declarations made in support thereof;
- (iii) require the registered manufacturer to—
 - (a) furnish, at the time of import of gold in respect of which drawback is to subsequently be claimed, a duplicate copy of the invoice relating to the gold, showing the weight and fineness of the gold, or
 - (b) have particulars of such imports entered in a special register in the Custom House or impose such other similar conditions as may facilitate the verification of a claim for drawback;
- (iv) require the registered manufacturer, at the time of import of gold, to specify in each case the types of jewellery to be manufactured out of the imported gold.

9. *Access to manufactory.*—A registered manufacturer of jewellery shall be bound to give access to every part of his manufactory to any officer of the Central Government, specially authorised in this behalf by the authorised Chief Customs Officer to enable the officer so authorised to inspect the processes of manufacture and to verify by actual check or otherwise the statements made in support of the claim for a drawback.

[No. 102/F. No. 53(1)-Cus. 1/54.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 21st June 1955

S.R.O. 1384.—In the Central Board of Revenue Notification S.R.O. No. 914, [No. 30-55/101/54-I.T.] dated the 20th April 1955:—

(i) Under "Bombay South"

for "Kolhapur District"

read "All Incometax Wards in Kolhapur District";

(ii) Under "Bombay Central"

for "Central Circle I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV of Bombay Central charge"

read "Central Section I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and Central Circles I-A, I-B, I-C, II-A, II-B, II-C, II-D and II-E of Bombay Central charge."

[No. 55.]

[No. 55/101/54-I.T.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955.

S.R.O. 1385.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th July, 1955.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules:—

After rule 48, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“49. The notice of Demand in respect of the sum of money specified in the order under sub-section (1B) of section 34 shall be in the following form:—

INCOME-TAX

NOTICE OF DEMAND IN RESPECT OF THE SUM OF MONEY SPECIFIED IN THE ORDER UNDER SUB-SECTION (1B) OF SECTION 34 OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922 (XI OF 1922)

To

.....

Status

J.I.R. No.

This is to give you notice that for the assessment year/years* 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 a sum of Rs..... has been specified by the Central Board of Revenue in its order No..... dated the....., made under sub-section (1B) of section 34 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, to be the sum of money payable by you as well as by

1.
2.
3.
4.

jointly and severally

2. The said sum is payable on or before

by.....instalments on or before the

respective dates noted below against the various instalments:

Ist instalment on
 IInd instalment on
 IIInd instalment on
 IVth instalment on

and it should be paid to the *Treasury Officer/
 Sub-Treasury Officer/
 Agent, Imperial Bank of India, at—/
 Reserve Bank of India.

When the said sum has been paid you will be granted a receipt. A challan is/
 the instalment
 challans are enclosed for the purpose.

3. If you do not pay the said sum or the amount due for any instalment on or before the date or dates specified above, you will be liable to a penalty or further penalty, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) and (1A) of section 46 of the said Act and, further, the entire amount remaining unpaid on the date of the default, occurring for the first time, will become payable forthwith with such interest as may have been stipulated in the terms of the settlement under sub-section (1B) of section 34 of the said Act.

4. No appeal lies against the determination of the sum of money mentioned in paragraph 1 above or against any matters stated in the settlement.

*Delete inappropriate words or years.

Date.

Place.

Income-tax Officer

.....Circle/Ward/District

Address.....

[No. 59.]

SEAL

[28/11/55-I.T]

S.R.O. 1386.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Income-tax), dated the 1st July, 1952, namely:—

In the said schedule after serial No. 58, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
58-A	Employees of Messrs. Uttam Singh Duggal & Company Limited, New Delhi.	Income-tax Officer, Private Salary Circle, Delhi.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range I, Delhi.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, B-Range Delhi.	Commissioner of Income-tax, Ajmer, Rajasthan, and Malhya Bharat.

[No. 56.]

[No. 55/17/55-I.T.]

S.R.O. 1387.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in supersession of its notification S.R.O. 1229 [No. 48-Income-tax, dated the 3rd June 1955] the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that Shri Raj Singh, a Commissioner of Income-tax, shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the States of Bihar and Orissa and in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority subordinate to him:

Provided that he shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned to any Income-tax Authority outside his jurisdictional areas.

While exercising the said functions the said Shri Raj Singh shall be designated as Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa.

This notification shall be deemed to have effect from the 20th day of June 1955.

[No. 57.]

[53/64/55-IT.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 2nd July 1955*

S.R.O. 1388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 79 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Central Board of Revenue Notification No. 111-Customs, dated the 9th September, 1950, namely:—

In the rules published with the said notification, after the word 'concerned' in rule 1, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"in Saurashtra State and Port Commissioner and Harbour Engineer, Kutch, in Kutch State."

[No. 103.]

W. SALDANHA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY*Bombay, the 15th June, 1955*

S.R.O. 1389.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Explanation I to sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Dhooties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953 (39 of 1953), the Central Government hereby fixes the permissible quota for the quarter ending 30th September 1955 and for every subsequent quarter, in respect of M/s. The Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd. Coimbatore, to be 108,000 (one hundred and eight thousand) yards.

[No. 8(2)-CT(A)/53-9.]

P. S. NAYAR, Under Secy.

TEA CONTROL*New Delhi, the 22nd June 1955*

S.R.O. 1390.—The following by-laws made by the Tea Board, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 50 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), are hereby published the same having been confirmed by the Central Government as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

1. These by-laws may be called the Tea Board By-laws, 1955.

Definitions

2. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (i) "the Act" means the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953);
- (ii) "Board" means the Tea Board constituted under section 4;
- (iii) "Chairman" means Chairman of the Board;
- (iv) "Committee" means any committee constituted by the Board under section 8 read with rule 12 of the rules;
- (v) "executive Committee" means the Executive Committee constituted under section 8 read with rule 12 of the rules;
- (vi) "Controller of Licensing" means the principal Executive Officer attached to the Licensing Committee for North India and "Joint Controller of Licensing" means the principal executive officer attached to the Licensing Committee for South India, the Licensing Committees being committees constituted under Section 8 read with rule 12 of the rules;
- (vii) "Rules" means the Tea Rules, 1954, framed under section 49 of the Act;
- (viii) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Board;
- (ix) "section" means a section of the Act; and
- (x) "Vice-Chairman" means the Vice-Chairman of the Board.

Powers and Duties of Committees

3. Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee shall be the chief executive body of the Board and shall discharge its functions subject to the direction and control of the Board.

4. Propaganda Committee.—The Propaganda Committee shall formulate schemes relating to propaganda for increasing consumption of tea inside and outside India and matters connected therewith and shall discharge its functions subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee and the Board.

5. Licensing Committee.—(1) The Licensing Committee for North India and the Licensing Committee for South India shall, subject to any orders or directions given from time to time by the Board or the Executive Committee, perform the functions of the Board pertaining to Chapters III and IV of the Act, insofar as such functions relate to tea estates in North India and South India, respectively.

(2) All matters involving questions of important principles and policies shall be referred by the Licensing Committee for South India to the Chairman who may, if necessary, consult the Licensing Committee for North India and issue such directions as he may deem necessary. The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, call a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees before issuing any such direction.

Meetings of the Board and Committees

6. Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee shall hold a meeting at least once a month, and such meetings shall ordinarily be held in Calcutta.

7. Propaganda Committee.—The Propaganda Committee shall hold a meeting at least once during a quarter.

8. Licensing Committees.—Meetings of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India shall be held at least twice during one financial year. The meetings of the Licensing Committee for North India shall ordinarily be held in Calcutta and the meetings of the Licensing Committee for South India shall ordinarily be held at Cochin.

9. Power to call meetings.—(1) The Chairman may whenever he thinks fit and shall, on request in writing signed by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, the Propaganda Committee, the Licensing Committee for North India and any other Committees, call a meeting of the Committees concerned;

(2) The Chairman of the South India Licensing Committee may whenever he thinks fit and shall on request in writing signed by a majority of members of the Committee, call a meeting of that Committee.

(3) The Chairman may whenever he thinks fit and shall on request in writing signed by a majority of members of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India call a joint meeting of both the Committees, for consideration of such matters as are of common interest to tea estates in North India and South India.

10. Notice.—At least 21 clear days notice of a meeting of the Board and 7 clear days notice in the case of meetings of any of the Committees and joint meetings of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India, shall be given to the members of the Board and of the Committees, as the case may be:

Provided that a meeting of the Board or any of the Committees or a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India may be held at a shorter notice, with the consent of at least half the members of the Board or of the Committees as the case may be:

Provided further that in case of any business of urgent nature which the Board or any of the Committees is required to transact immediately, the Chairman may convene a meeting of the Board or of any Committee or a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India, at such shorter notice as he may deem necessary.

11. **Agenda.**—An agenda containing the subjects to be discussed at a meeting of the Board or of the Committees or a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India, shall be sent to the members of the Board or of the Committees as the case may be, at least:

- (i) 14 clear days before the date of the meeting of the Board; and
- (ii) 5 clear days before the date of the meetings of any Committee or of the joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India:

Provided that any subject of an urgent nature which is not on the agenda may be discussed at any meeting of the Board or of the Committees or a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India with the consent of the Chairman or the member presiding over the meeting.

12. **Quorum.**—No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Board or of the Committees or at any joint meeting of the Licensing Committees unless there are present at such meeting at least the number of members specified against it below:—

- (i) Meeting of the Board.—Ten members.
- (ii) Meeting of the Executive Committee, Propaganda Committee or the Licensing Committee for North India.—Three members.
- (iii) Meeting of the Licensing Committee for South India.—Two members.
- (iv) Joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India.—Five members.
- (v) Meetings of any other Committees.—As may be determined by the Board.

13. **Chairman of Meetings.**—The Officer who shall preside at a meeting of the Board, or a Committee shall be as follows, namely:—

- (i) A meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee, the Licensing Committee for North India or the Propaganda Committee or a joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India.—The Chairman or in his absence the Vice-Chairman.

Provided that where at any meeting both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are absent, the members present at the meeting shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside at the meeting.

- (ii) A meeting of the Licensing Committee for South India.—Chairman of the Licensing Committee for South India.

Provided that where at any meeting the Chairman of the Licensing Committee for South India, is absent, the members present at that meeting shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside at the meeting;

Provided further that where at any meeting of the Licensing Committee for South India the Chairman of the Board is present, he shall preside at that meeting.

- (iii) Any other Committees.—As may be determined by the Board.

14. **Casting of votes.**—(1) All questions which may come up for decision before a meeting of the Board or of any Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting at such meeting and in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the Chairman or the person presiding at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(2) All votes shall be taken by show of hands, unless the Chairman or the person presiding at a meeting decides that the votes shall be taken by ballot.

15. **Proceedings of meetings.**—The records of proceedings of meetings of the Board or any Committee shall subject to the general superintendence and control of the Secretary in respect of all meetings other than the meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee, be kept by the officers of the Board noted below against each:—

- (i) Meetings of the Board and Executive Committee.—Secretary.
- (ii) Meetings of the Propaganda Committee.—Director of Propaganda.

(iii) Meetings of the Licensing Committee for North India and joint meeting of the Licensing Committees for North India and South India.—Assistant Secretary.

(iv) Meetings of the Licensing Committee for South India.—Joint Controller of Licensing.

(v) Meetings of any other Committees.—As directed by the Board.

16. Members of the Board and Committees etc. Travelling and daily allowance for journeys undertaken inside India.—(1) Members of the Board or any Committee, other than officials of the Central and the State Governments, shall be entitled to the payment of travelling and daily allowances for journeys undertaken by them for attending any meeting of the Board or any Committee or any other business of the Board, at the rates admissible to Government servants of the first grade under the rules made by the Central Government and for the time being in force;

(2) In case of any journey performed by an official of the Central or the State Government especially nominated by the Board to serve on any *ad hoc* Committee or any other Committee or to attend to any other business of the Board, the travelling and daily allowances admissible to him shall be payable by the Board at rates admissible to him under the rules of the Government under which he is for the time being employed.

(3) No travelling allowance or daily allowance shall be allowed to a member of the Board or of any committee unless he certifies that he has not drawn any travelling or daily allowance from any other source in respect of the journey and halt for which the claim is made;

(4) Travelling allowance shall be payable from the usual place of residence of a member of the Board or any of the Committees to the place of the meeting or the place where he has gone to attend to any business of the Board and back to his place of residence.

Provided that when the journey commences from or the return journey terminates at any other place, the travelling allowance shall be limited to the amount that would have been payable had the journey commenced from or terminated at the usual place of residence, or to the amount payable in respect of the actual journey undertaken, whichever is less:

Provided further that in special circumstances and with the previous approval of the Central Government, the Chairman may grant travelling allowance from places other than the usual place of residence of a member.

17. Conveyance Allowance.—No conveyance allowance for attending meetings of the Board or any of the Committees or any other business of the Board, shall be paid to those members of the Board or any of the Committees who draw travelling or daily allowance:

Provided that a member of the Board or of the Committees who is resident at a place where the meeting of the Board or any of the Board or any of the Committees is held or where any other business of the Board is transacted, may be paid the actual expenditure incurred on conveyance by him subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per day.

18. Travelling and daily allowances etc. for journey undertaken outside India.—No travelling allowance for any journey undertaken outside India shall be paid to any member of the Board or any Committee:

Provided that for the purposes of this by-law, a journey from the one place to another place in India through East Pakistan shall, when the usual route lies through East Pakistan, not be deemed to be a journey undertaken outside India:

Provided further that if any member of the Board or any Committee with the previous consent of the Central Government, travels outside India in the interest of the Board, he shall be entitled to receive travelling and other allowances at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Central Government from time to time for non-official members of a delegation sent by it outside India.

19. Controlling Officer.—The Chairman shall be the controlling officer for the purpose of travelling and daily allowances of the members of the Board or of any Committee.

Officers and Employees of the Board

20. Appointment.—Appointments to posts, the maximum salary of which is less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem shall be made as follows:—

- (i) An appointment to a post the maximum salary of which exceeds Rs. 500 per mensem shall be made by the Board with the previous consent of the Central Government.
- (ii) The Executive Committee may make an appointment to a post the maximum salary of which exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem.
- (iii) The Chairman may make an appointment to a post the maximum salary of which exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem.
- (iv) The Secretary or an officer of the Board so authorised by the Chairman may make an appointment to a post, the maximum salary of which does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem.

21. Age.—A person whose age exceeds 25 years may not ordinarily be admitted into the service of the Board:

Provided that the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, relax the age limit up to seven years:

Provided further that the age limit in the case of an appointment to a technical or an administrative post requiring experience in the line shall be upto 45 years and the concurrence of the Central Government shall be obtained for appointment of persons beyond that age limit.

22. Medical certificate of fitness.—A medical certificate of fitness prior to the first entry into the service of the Board shall be required from every person joining the Board's service. The Board may lay down the class or classes of Medical Officers from whom certificates shall be required to be obtained in respect of different categories of personnel.

23. Period of Probation.—Appointment to a permanent post shall be made on probation for a period of six months or for such longer period as may be determined by the Board from time to time. On the termination of the period of probation the incumbent may, if found suitable, be confirmed in the post:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to Government servants whose services are lent or transferred to the Board or to officers appointed on contract.

24. Allowances.—(1) The Board may fix from time to time the scales of house rent, compensatory and dearness allowances for the officers and employees of the Board at such rates as may be admissible to officers and employees of the Central Government of the corresponding grades at different places under the rules and orders made by the Central Government in that behalf and in force for the time being.

(2) The Board may also grant such other allowances to its officers and employees as may be deemed necessary with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

25. Leave and leave allowances.—Leave and leave allowances of the officers and employees of the Board shall be regulated in accordance with the same conditions as are applicable to the officers and employees of the Central Government of the corresponding grades under the rules and orders made by the Central Government and for the time being in force.

26. Medical attendance and treatment.—The Board may grant to its officers and employees such concessions for medical attendance and treatment as are admissible to officers and employees of the Central Government under the rules and orders made by the Central Government and for the time being in force.

27. Travelling and daily allowances.—Officers and employees of the Board shall be eligible to travelling and daily allowances at rates and under conditions prescribed by the Central Government by rules and orders made for its officers and employees of the corresponding grades and for the time being in force.

Provided that in special circumstances travelling and daily allowances may be paid to the officers and employees of the Board at such special rates as may be laid down with the general or special sanction of the Central Government.

28. Controlling Officers.—(1) The Chairman shall be the controlling officer in respect of his own travelling and daily allowances.

(2) The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall be the controlling officer in respect of the travelling and daily allowances admissible to the following officers and employees of the Board, namely:—

Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Director of Propaganda, Deputy Directors of Propaganda, Publicity Superintendent, Supply Officer, Accounts Superintendent, Office Superintendent, Superintendents in the Propaganda Directorate, Statistician, Internal Audit Officer, Controller of Licensing and Joint Controller of Licensing.

(3) The Secretary shall be the controlling officer in respect of the travelling and daily allowances admissible to all other officers and employees excepting the propaganda field staff.

(4) The Director of Propaganda shall be the controlling officer in respect of the travelling and daily allowances admissible to all officers subordinate to him other than officers mentioned in clause (2).

(5) The Deputy Directors of Propaganda and the Superintendents of Zones shall be the controlling officers in respect of travelling and daily allowances admissible to the staff subordinate to them other than Assistant Superintendents.

29. Daily Allowance may not be drawn for a continuous halt of more than 10 days by officers and employees of the Board at any one place while on tour:

Provided that the Chairman may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of the by-law on such conditions as he thinks fit up to a period not exceeding 30 days, if he is satisfied:

- (i) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interest of the Board's work; and
- (ii) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of camp equipage or where no camp equipage is maintained continue after the first ten days, to entail extra expense upon the halting officer or employee.

30. Retirement.—(1) Officers and employees of the Board excepting employees who fall in the category of Class IV servants, shall retire from the service of the Board at the age of 55:

Provided that the officers and servants of the Board whose health and efficiency have not deteriorated may be retained in service if such retention is in the public interest, up to the age of 60 years by annual extensions granted by the appointing authority on such condition as may be laid down by the Central Government.

(2) Class IV servants of the Board shall retire at the age of 60 and no extension shall be granted.

31. Penalty.—(1) The following penalty may for good and sufficient reason be imposed upon an officer or employee of the Board by the appointing authority:—

- (i) Censure;
- (ii) withholding of increment or promotion, including stoppage at efficiency bar;
- (iii) reduction to a lower post or time-scale or to a lower stage in a time scale;
- (iv) recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the Board by negligence or breach of orders;

- (v) Suspension;
- (vi) removal from the service of the Board which does not disqualify from future employment;
- (vii) dismissal from the service of the Board which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment;

Provided that regular proceedings shall be drawn up against the person concerned and his explanation obtained and if the penalty of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank is proposed to be awarded, he should be given another opportunity to explain before any of the punishments are inflicted in accordance with Article 311 of the Constitution of India.

Provided further that the Chairman may in his discretion suspend an officer or employee of the Board provisionally pending completion of the regular proceedings as indicated in the first proviso above.

(2) An Officer or employee who is suspended may, at the discretion of suspending authority, during the period of such suspension, be entitled to allowances in accordance with the rules in force for Central Government officers or employees in receipt of similar salaries under similar circumstances.

32. **Appeal.**—An appeal from an order made under by-law 31 shall be as follows:—

Order passed by:	Appellate authority:
(i) the Secretary or an officer of the Board authorised by the Chairman	to the Chairman
(ii) the Chairman.	to the Executive Committee
(iii) the Executive Committee	to the Board.
(iv) the Board	to the Central Government.

33. **Government servants.**—The terms and conditions of the service of a Government servant whose services may be lent or transferred to the Board on 'foreign service' terms will be governed by such terms and conditions as may be laid down at the time of such deputation to the service of the Board and in particular nothing in by-laws 21, 22 and 30 shall apply to them.

34. **Secretary.**—Subject to the rules framed under the Act and these by-laws, the Secretary shall be the principal executive officer of the Board and shall maintain the accounts of the Board.

35. **Controller of Licensing and Joint Controller of Licensing.**—(1) The Controller of Licensing or the Joint Controller of Licensing within the limits of his respective jurisdiction shall receive all applications or returns directed or allowed to be submitted by tea estates under Chapters III and IV of the Act.

(2) Subject to the general control of the Board, the Controller of Licensing or the Joint Controller of Licensing or any other officer or member of the staff authorised by the Chairman in his behalf, may register transfers, issue export licences and special export licences and grant permits and call for returns and communicate to any person the orders of the Board or of the Licensing Committees

36. **Inspection of books of Licensing Committees.**—(1) The owner of a tea estate shall be entitled, upon completion of an application form to be submitted to the Board, to inspect, at any time during business hours, entries in all or any of the following books in so far as they relate to the tea estate of which he is the owner and in respect of which application is made:

- (i) Crop basis analysis register;
- (ii) Export quota ledger account;
- (iii) Export quota transfer register;
- (iv) Short shipment claim register;
- (v) Export licence fee register; and
- (vi) Licensing Committee's Order books.

(2) The owner of a tea estate shall be entitled, on payment of a copying charge of one rupee in respect of each entry concerned, to obtain copies of any entries which he is entitled under clause (1) to inspect. Such copies shall be certified as correct by an official of the Board authorised in this behalf.

Deposits, Payment and Investments

37. All moneys received by the Board shall be paid into the current account or accounts of the Board in such banks or branches thereof as may be approved by the Central Government.

38. The Board may, to facilitate the financing of its field propaganda work, maintain separate current accounts called 'Field Propaganda Accounts' in such places and with such banks from amongst those approved by the Central Government under by-law 37 as may from time to time be determined by the Executive Committee. The balance at the credit of each such account shall at no time exceed Rs. 10,000.

39. (1) The Field Propaganda Accounts shall be operated by such officers of the Board as may be authorised in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) All moneys drawn from the Field Propaganda Accounts shall, subject to the previous sanction of the competent authority, be spent on the field-propaganda work only, and the officer operating the account shall maintain and furnish accounts of all moneys drawn by him.

40. The Board may, with a view to facilitating the financing of the expenses of the office attached to the Licensing Committee for South India, maintain a separate current account called the Tea Board (Quota Licensing) Account at Cochin. The balance at the credit of such account shall at no time exceed Rs. 3,000. The Board (Quota Licensing) Account shall be operated by the Joint Controller of Licensing subject to such restrictions as may be laid down in this behalf by the Chairman.

41. All moneys drawn from the Tea Board (Quota Licensing) Account shall be spent solely for such purposes of meeting the expenses of the Board's office at Cochin as may be determined by the Executive Committee and subject to such conditions as may be laid down by that Committee. The Joint Controller of Licensing shall maintain and furnish accounts of all moneys drawn by him from such account.

42. Payments by or on behalf of the Board shall be made in cash or by cheque:

Provided that all payments for sums exceeding Rs. 200/-, not being payments on account of salaries or allowances of officers and employees of the Board shall be made by cheque.

43. The Chairman shall be responsible for the safe custody of moneys and property of the Board.

44. All payments except payments involving petty expenditure shall be made against bills and be supported by vouchers duly receipted by the payee.

45. All cheques for an amount exceeding Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand) shall be signed by the Chairman and in his absence by the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary jointly. Cheques for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- shall be signed by the Secretary or an officer of the Board duly empowered in this behalf by the Chairman:

Provided that the provision of this by-law shall not apply in respect of the operation of the Field Propaganda Accounts and the Tea Board (Quota Licensing) Account.

46. The Chairman shall have the power to sanction imprests for amounts not exceeding Rs. 500/- to be kept with the officers of the Board at different places.

Powers Regarding Financial Matters

47. Powers to sanction expenditure for Board's work or activities inside India.—The Executive Committee, the Chairman, the Secretary or any other officer of the Board specially authorised in this behalf by the Chairman, shall,

subject to the rules and these bye-laws, have power to sanction expenditure for Board's work or activities inside India, up to the amounts specified below within the budget provisions:—

Executive Committee	Upto Rs. 20,000/- on any one item.
Chairman	„ Rs. 5,000/- on any one item.
Secretary or an officer of the Board authorised by the Chairman in this behalf.	„ Rs. 500/- on any one item.
half.	„ Rs. 500/- on any one item.

48. **Power to sanction expenditure for Board's work or activities outside India.**—The Executive Committee, the Chairman, the Secretary or any other officer of the Board authorised by the Chairman in this behalf shall, subject to the rules and these bye-laws have power to sanction expenditure for Board's work or activities outside India up to the amounts specified below in any one case:—

Executive Committee	Rs. 5,000
Chairman	Rs. 2,000
Secretary or any other officer of the Board authorised by the Chairman in this behalf.	Rs. 250

49. **Power to reappropriate estimated savings within a head of expenditure.**—The Executive Committee shall, subject to the rules and these bye-laws, have power to reappropriate estimated savings between sub-heads within a head of expenditure up to the amounts specified below in the case of any one time:

Executive Committee—Rs. 2,500.

50. **Power to enter into contracts.**—The Executive Committee and the Chairman shall, subject to the rules and these bye-laws, have power to enter into contracts involving expenditure up to the amounts specified below in any one item:—

Executive Committee—Rs. 8,000

Chairman—Rs. 4,000.

51. **Power to institute suits, proceedings etc.** The Chairman and the Secretary of the Board shall each have power to institute suits or legal proceedings, or to defend the same on behalf of the Board.

52. **Power to write off losses.**—The Executive Committee, the Chairman and the Secretary shall, subject to the rules and these bye-laws, have power to write off as irrecoverable losses up to the amounts specified below in any one case:—

Executive Committee—Upto Rs. 1,000

Chairman—Upto Rs. 250.

Secretary—Upto Rs. 50.

Miscellaneous

53. **Common seals and affixing of the same to contracts.**—The Common seal of the Board shall remain in the custody of the Secretary. Any instrument on behalf of the Board shall be executed by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary and the common seal of the Board shall be affixed thereto by the Secretary in the presence of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

[No. 32(5)Pt/54.]

New Delhi, the 25th June 1955

To be substituted for the notification bearing S.R.O. No. 1118, dated the 21st May 1955

S.R.O. 1391.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (LX of 1952) the Central Government hereby

directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.R.O. 1261, dated the 17th April, 1954, namely:—

In para. 4 of the said notification for the words “within one year from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette” the words “by the 31st August 1955” shall be substituted.

[No. 44(1)Plant/55.]

HARBANS SINGH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th June 1955

TRADE MARKS

S.R.O. 1392.—In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 138 of the Trade Marks Rules, 1942, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule 1(a) of the said rule the Central Government has removed from the Agent's Register the name of Shri S. Venkataraman.

[No. 6(1)-TMP(TM)/55.]

K. N. SHENOY, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 21st June 1955

S.R.O. 1393.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (e) of Section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946), the State Government of Mysore have nominated Shri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.) (Edin.), Director of Agriculture, Mysore, Bangalore, as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for a term upto 31st March, 1956 *vice* Shri M. K. Appajappa, I.A.S.

[No. F.6-5/55-Com-I.]

(Agriculture)

S.R.O. 1394.—Under Section 4(v) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Government hereby nominate Shri D. C. Kothari, Vice President, Southern India Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore, as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, with effect from 1-4-55 to represent the Cotton Manufacturing or Cotton Ginning Industry in Madras State, *vice* Shri C. M. Kothari deceased.

Under Section 4(ii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923) the Central Government hereby re-nominate Dr. R. J. Kalamkar, Director of Agricultural Research and Education, Madhya Pradesh, as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay with effect from 1-4-55 to represent the Agricultural Department of Madhya Pradesh.

[No. F. 1-12/55-Com. II.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1955

S.R.O. 1395.—In pursuance of Section 4(viii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Government hereby nominate Shri A. K. D. Balaraj Raja, Land Lord, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram District, as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, with effect from 1-4-55 to represent the Cotton growing Industry in Madras State, in place of Shri C. G. Guru Swamy Naidu.

[No.F.1-12/55-Com.II.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1955,

S.R.O. 1396.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (Act No. 10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby

rescinds with immediate effect the Bombay Government Orders specified in the Schedule hereto annexed:

SCHEDULE

Sr No.	Bombay Government Order Civil Supplies Department No.	Date
1.	76(2)/II Bombay Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1955	25-1-1955
2.	76(2) (L-1)II.	27-1-1955
3.	76(2) (L-2)II.	27-1-1955
4.	76(2) (L-3)II.	27-1-1955
5.	76(2) (L-4)II.	27-1-1955
6.	76(2) (L-5)II.	27-1-1955
7.	76(2) (L-6)II.	27-1-1955
8.	76(2) (L-7)II.	27-1-1955

[No.PYII-653 (8) /55.1

S. N. BHALLA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th June 1955

S.R.O. 1397.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 2(a) of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, I, P.A. Gopalakrishnan, I.C.S., Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India hereby authorise Shri T. Prasad, Chief Director (Sugar & Vanaspati) to exercise the powers of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947.

[No.2-VP (2) /55.]

P. A. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1398.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the former Government of Cochin, Public Works Department No. 4, dated the 27th August, 1941, relating to fees chargeable for certain services rendered at the Port of Cochin, namely:—

In the said notification, after item (7) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(7) (A) *Fees for the use of Weight-bridge.*
Weighment of cargo on the Port's 4 annas per ton or part thereof.
20 ton lorry weigh-bridge.

NOTE 1.—The Weigh-bridge shall be used only for weighing lorries or carts with or without loads.

NOTE 2.—This fee will cover the service of passing the cart or lorry both empty and loaded over the weighing platform and giving a certificate of both the tare and the loaded weight.

NOTE 3.—The Port will not supply labour for using the weigh-bridge, the necessary transport, labour, etc., being arranged by the parties concerned.

NOTE 4.—The Port shall not be responsible to the hirer or any other person for any loss or damage or accidents arising directly or indirectly from the use of the weigh-bridge during the period of hire. The hirer shall indemnify the Port against all loss or damage except loss or damage due to reasonable wear and tear.”

[No. 6-PII (42) /55.]

D. A. R. WARRIAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**(Posts & Telegraphs)***New Delhi, the 25th June 1955*

S.R.O. 1399.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In rule 183 of the said Rules after item (nn) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(oo) District Councils of Autonomous Districts of Assam constituted by Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the business of the said Councils.”

[No. C.28-1/53.]

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1400.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 44 of the said rules, for the figures, letters and word “30th June 1955” the figures, letters and word “30th June, 1956” shall be substituted.

[No. C.48-3/55.]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*New Delhi, the 22nd/23rd June 1955*

S.R.O. 1401.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely:—

In the said Rules—

- (1) in sub-rule (2) of rule 7, for the words “Profession and residence” the words “Profession or residence or nationality” shall be substituted.
- (2) in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 18, for the words “profession or residence” the words “profession or residence or nationality” shall be substituted.
- (3) in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 32, for the words “profession and residence” the words “profession or residence or nationality” shall be substituted.

[No. M.II-152(232)/53.]

M. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**(Central Boilers Board)***New Delhi, the 23rd June 1955*

S.R.O. 1402.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft amendment

In regulation 385 of the said Regulations, for the entry "For Boiler Rating exceeding 10,000.....300/-" the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

" For Boiler Rating exceeding 10 000 but not exceeding 12,000	Rs. 300
For Boiler Rating exceeding 12,000 but not exceeding 14,000	320
For Boiler Rating exceeding 14,000 but not exceeding 16,000	340
For Boiler Rating exceeding 16,000 but not exceeding 18,000	360
For Boiler Rating exceeding 18,000 but not exceeding 20,000	380
For Boiler Rating exceeding 20,000 but not exceeding 22,000	395
For Boiler Rating exceeding 22,000 but not exceeding 24,000	410
For Boiler Rating exceeding 24,000 but not exceeding 26,000	425
For Boiler Rating exceeding 26,000 but not exceeding 28,000	440
For Boiler Rating exceeding 28,000 but not exceeding 30,000	455

Above 30,000, for every 2,000 or part thereof, an additional fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged."

[No. BL-304(3)/54.]

S.R.O. 1403.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment.

In the said Regulations—

In Clause (a) of regulation 390 the words and figures "water walls, shall be bared at least once in every 24 months" shall be omitted.

[No. BL-304(8)/54.]

S.R.O. 1404.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In clause (c) of regulation 49, and in clause (c) of regulation 54 of the said Regulations, for the expression "Thinner than 9 S.W.G. upto and including 6 S.W.G.", the expression "Thicker than 10 S.W.G. and upto and including 6 S.W.G." shall be substituted.

[No. BL-304(10)/54.]

DIN DAYAL, Secy.
Central Boilers Board,

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1405.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), as applied to Carbide of Calcium by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour No. M-826(1), dated the 15th October, 1936, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Carbide of Calcium Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section 29:—

In rule 4 of the said Rules—

- (a) the entry "Chittagong" shall be omitted; and
- (b) for the entry "Karachi", the entry "Kandla" shall be substituted.

[No. S&P.II-104(3)/55.]

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1955

S.R.O. 1406.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Explosives Rules, 1940, which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th July 1955.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendment

In the said Rules—

After the proviso (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 85, the following proviso shall be inserted:—

"(c) no licence in Form 'I' or under Article 8 of Schedule IV shall be granted or renewed to an applicant of the District of Ramanathapuram, Madras State, unless he executes a bond in the prescribed form (Annexure) in favour of the President of India indemnifying persons injured or dependants of deceased workers in the event of an accident in the factory, for the amounts mentioned hereunder:—

(i) For licence in Form I manufacturing gunpowder or fireworks upto a quantity of—

25 lbs.	Rs. 1,000/-.
50 lbs.	Rs. 2,000/-.
100 lbs.	Rs. 3,000/-.
200 lbs.	Rs. 5,000/-.

(ii) For licence under Article 8 of Schedule IV. Rs. 10,000/-.

ANNEXURE

DRAFT FORM OF INDEMNITY BOND

To

The President of India

I/We.....carrying on business as manufacturer(s) of fireworks and having a factory or shop at.....and I/we of.....sureties on his/their behalf hereby jointly and severally agree and undertake that we shall pay to the President of India, his successors and assigns on demand a sum of Rs. for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves, our respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns. I/We agree that the aforesaid amount may be utilised for the payment of compensation

awarded to the dependants of such workers as may die as a result of accidents occurring in the factory or shop above mentioned and that such compensation amounts shall be a first charge on the immovable properties mentioned in the Schedule hereunder and that the above undertaking shall remain in force until all compensation payable hereunder have been fully paid and shall be binding upon us, our respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

We, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns jointly and severally undertake to keep the President of India indemnified against all claims that may be made on behalf of workers dying as a result of accidents. In case the compensation awarded is paid to the dependants by us or by our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the above written bond shall be void but otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

It is hereby agreed that the liability of the sureties hereunder shall not be discharged by reason of time being granted or any other indulgence shown to the Principal(s) nor shall it be necessary for the President of India to sure the Principal(s) before suing the sureties for the amounts due hereunder.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

(here full description of the immovable properties should be given).

In witness whereof these presents have been duly executed on the

..... day of 19

Full signature of Licensee

Father's name in full

Age

Profession

Residence

Full signature of surety

Father's name in full

Age

Profession

Residence

Full signature of Surety

Father's name in full

Age

Profession

Residence

Executed in my presence

Collector

Station

Date

[No.M-103(1)S&PII/53.]

U. N. SRIVASTAVA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1955

S.R.O. 1407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises the following officers to exercise in relation to coal mines, the rights conferred by the said sub-section, namely:—

1. the Coal Commissioner to the Government of India;
2. the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Production) and Chief Mining Engineer, State Collieries.

[No. C2-21(5)/55.]

A. NANU, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1955

S.R.O. 1408.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the matter of applications under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Ram Ambaji Pawar and 8 others, workmen of M/s. Dharsi Moolji, Contractors to Messrs B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FORE SHRI M. R. MEHER, I.C.S. (RETD.), INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL BOMBAY

Complainant's No. in Ref.	Complainant	Opponent
1T-CG) No. 4 of 1954 Complaint (1T-CG) No. 1 of 1955.	Ram Ambaji Pawar	M/s Dharsi Moolji, Contractors to M/s B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 2 of 1955	Jagu Dhondu Chavne	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 3 of 1955.	Devabe Narayan pawar	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 4 of 1955.	Ammaram Dadu Rede	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 5 of 1955	Bapu Pandurang Kolekar	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 6 of 1955.	Tukaram Dadu Rede	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 7 of 1955.	Mahadu Narayan Surya-vanshi	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 8 of 1955.	Ganu Rama Mali	do.
Complaint (1T-CG) No. 6 of 1955.	Shrangan Shambhu Rede	do.

In the matter of complaints under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES.—Shri N.V. I hadke Workmen

Shri B. M. Bhatt for M/s Dharsi Moolji.

AWARD

These are 9 complaints by employees of Messrs. Dharsi Moolji & Co., under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act complaining that during the pendency of Reference (IT-CG) No. 4 of 1954, the firm has terminated the services of the applicants.

2. Of the applicants, 7 were employed as mazdoors. The firm has agreed to take them back in service and the applications on their behalf are not pressed and no orders are necessary.

3. The applicants Bapu Pandurang Kolekar and Tukaram Dadu Rede were engaged by the firm as mukadams (corresponding to marp.ces of Port Trust gangs). The firm has contended that these men are not their workmen but contractors, and that it has been engaging mazdoors through mukadams and that neither the mukadams nor mazdoors are its workmen. The contention of the firm has been rejected in para. 103 of my Award. Tukaram Rede has worked under the firm for 10 years and Bapu Kolekar for 6 years. I accept the statements in their affidavits that they were employees of the firm and reject the statement in the affidavit of the manager of the firm that the applicants are only contractors.

4. In the affidavit of the manager it is stated that the applicants with their gangmen did not report for recruitment to the Dock Labour Board on 7th May 1955 and work suffered and this amounted to an illegal strike. The applicants

have stated that some of the gangmen went to the Dock Labour Board for recruitment on that day. It appears from the notices issued to the applicants that they themselves had reported for work. In the affidavits it is stated that the firm wanted to humiliate the applicants by asking them to work as gangmen, though they have been mukadams. At the hearing it was stated on behalf of the firm that it was willing to take them as gangmen.

5. In my opinion the firm was not justified in terminating the services of the applicants in the pendency of the adjudication. This was done without taking permission of the Tribunal. The firm has appointed two other mukadams in place of the applicants.

6. I have come to the conclusion that the firm should be required to reinstate the applicants. The firm has been engaging workmen when there is work; I have in the Award in Reference (IT-CG) No. 4 of 1954 given some directions with regard to decasualisation, employment by rotation, attendance allowance, etc. The applicants have not led evidence as to whether they have taken up any alternative employment during the period of their non-employment by the firm, nor is there evidence as to what was the average number of days on which the firm used to employ them. The question of giving compensation for the period of non-employment therefore does not arise nor was it pressed at the time of hearing.

7. I direct that the opponent firm shall reinstate the complainants Bapu Pandurang Kolekar and Tukaram Dadu Rede as mukadams.

(Sd.) M. R. MEHER,
Industrial Tribunal.

(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR, Secy.
Bombay, 13th June 1955.

[No. LR-2(156)/54.]

New Delhi, the 24th June 1955

S.R.O. 1409.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to certain manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh and their workmen.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 6 OF 1955.

PRESENT:

Shri P. S. Bindra, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

The employers in relation to the manganese mines specified in the Schedule I to the Order No. LR.3(41), dated 29th March 1955 and their workmen,

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers:

Shri Bajpai,
Shri T. R. Goenka,
Shri P. Chatterjee,
Shri P. R. Cassad,
Shri A. V. Bhide.

For the workmen

Dr. S. K. Kashikar,
Shri S. O. Gupta,
Shri Champat Rao Dongre,
Shri A. B. Bardhan,
Shri N. H. Shrote.

AWARD

By Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Order No. LR.3(41), dated 29th March 1955 certain existing or apprehended industrial disputes between the employers of 245 manganese mines of Madhya Pradesh and their workmen have been referred to this Tribunal, which runs as follows:—

“Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the manganese mines specified in Schedule I annexed hereto and their workmen regarding the matters specified in Schedule II hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and in supersession of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1942, dated the 7th June 1954 the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act.”

Schedule I gives the description of the 245 mines and their owners while Schedule II mentions the matters in dispute which are given below:—

- (1) Wages and allowances.
- (2) Sick Pay.
- (3) Welfare Measures and the extent to which they should be undertaken by the employers.
- (4) Bonus.
- (5) Provident Fund.
- (6) Whether, and if so, what retrenchment compensation should be payable to workers who do not qualify for compensation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

2. On 12th April 1955, notice was issued to the parties to file their written statements. On the same day a notice was issued to the employers to file statements respecting last three years showing the monthly employees and the daily rated employees and the wages paid to them. They were also asked to disclose the total output and the total amount paid during each year, in case the mines were worked through contractors. The employers were required to file their balance sheets for the last three years and those who maintained that they were confidential documents, were informed that they could apply under Section 21 of the Act that they may be kept confidential. At the request of the employers the time for filing documents was extended upto the date of hearing (16-5-55). Only one firm known as Messrs. Indiana Minerals Limited filed a statement about the employment of workmen on the date of hearing and the rest of the employers still wanted more time. On 16th May I passed an order (Exhibit 70) asking the employers to show the incomplete statements if they had prepared any. I would have granted further time had I found that the employers had at least made an honest attempt to prepare the statements. No incomplete statements were however, shown to me though they were given two more days to produce the incomplete statements. The employers were again directed to file their balance sheets for the last three years and it was pointed out that if they wanted to keep them confidential, they could apply under Section 21 of the Act. No employer however took the benefit of this provision and only extracts from balance sheets were filed by Messrs. Byramji Combine Limited and C. P. Syndicate Limited, while Indiana Minerals Limited filed balance sheets which were not certified by any auditor. Nobody else filed any balance sheet. As regards non-filing of statements about the employment of labour, I ignore the omission and have not taken it into consideration while deciding this case. Of course non-filing of the balance sheets in spite of repeated orders raises a strong presumption against them which will be discussed later on.

3. Forty-six concerns of employers are members of the Madhya Pradesh Industry Association and they have filed a joint written statement besides some written statements filed by individual employers. A series of preliminary objections were raised which are contained in the first five pages of the written statement filed by the Association.

4. In the first instance, it is pointed out that on 3rd September 1949 at a meeting of the C.P. and Berar Mining Association, the manganese mine owners in a meeting with the Chief Labour Commissioner at Nagpur revised and fixed wages of workmen employed in the manganese mines and that this settlement is set out in Appendix 'F' attached to the written statement. It is argued that this settlement is still subsisting as it has not been repudiated by either of the parties as required by law and therefore the present reference is incompetent regarding item No. 1 *viz.*, "wages and allowances." It is further argued that no industrial dispute either exists or is apprehended in respect of the employers enumerated in Schedule H attached to the written statement in view of the various settlements made by certain unions. It is contended that in view of the various settlements, the reference is illegal, inoperative and void. The perusal of Appendix 'F' will show that on 3rd September 1949 the Chief Labour Commissioner prevailed upon the manganese mine owners to increase the rates of the labour employed in the bed ore mines and boulder and dump mines and the owners agreed to pay at the average of Rs. 1-4-0 a day to a worker in a bed ore mine and Rs. 1-2-0 a day to a worker in the boulder and chille mine. The minimum wage for a surface worker not engaged in actual mining was fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 for men and Re. 0-14-0 for women. This was to take effect from 1st October 1949. It is alleged that certain other settlements also took place with certain unions respecting wages. M/s. Shamji Narayanji has attached annexure 4 to their written statement which is a copy of a settlement alleged to have been arrived at on 9th February 1954. According to this settlement the demands put forward by Prantik Manganese Khadan Kamgar Sangh, Kandri, were settled. The union agreed to have two months bonus equivalent to Rs. 28/- for the year 1953 and gave up the rest of the demands. According to the learned counsel for Messrs. Shamji Narayanji, on account of this settlement the workmen cannot agitate for higher wages and neither any industrial dispute exists nor any is apprehended. I fail to see how the various settlements which took place before the present reference, could prevent any further dispute between the employers and employees and why there could be no apprehension of any dispute. In fact from the year 1951 the workmen have been clamouring for higher wages and the Government has been making references, one after the other, but with no result. Still the learned counsel for the employers has maintained that neither there was any dispute nor there was any apprehension of a dispute. Shri N. S. Shrotr, Secretary, Manganese Kovala Kadan Kamgar Union wrote the letter dated 15th April 1954 to the Hon'ble The Prime Minister (marked Exhibit 139-B) reciting the grievances of 1,25,000 manganese mine workers about their bonus, provident fund, gratuity, wages, allowances, welfare measures etc. On this a reply (Exhibit 139-A) was sent by Shri P. S. Easwaran, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, dated 18th May 1954. It was stated therein that the Government was proposing to refer the dispute in Manganese Mines in Madhya Pradesh relating to wages, dearness allowance, Bonus, Provident Fund etc. to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, and that a copy of the order of reference will be sent to the Union shortly. In view of such complaints the Government of India moved in the matter and made the present reference. The Government of India made the first reference by its order No. LR.3(41) dated 27th June 1951, but before the reference could be decided, Shri S. P. Varma the Chairman of the Tribunal gave up his appointment. Then the Government made second reference by order No. LR.3(41) dated 1st June 1954 to the Dhanbad Tribunal under the Chairmanship of Shri Dave. He issued notices and when he was going to proceed with the reference, the employers moved the Supreme Court and obtained a order of stay on 27-9-1954 which was vacated on 12-1-1955. As Shri Dave was made a Member of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, the reference had to be superseded by the present reference. In the present reference all the matters in dispute have been specifically stated in Schedule II but still reliance is placed by the learned counsel for the employers on A.I.R. 1951 Madras 191, in which case there was a general reference and the points in dispute were not specified. Moreover, the ruling relied upon by the learned counsel for the employers has been over-ruled by the Supreme Court ruling reported as A.I.R. 1953, Supreme Court, 53. The Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court observed as follows:—

"(12) But, in truth, it was not material to consider whether there was any dispute outstanding between the first respondent and his employees when the Government made the reference on 20-5-47. The learned judges appeared to have assumed that the disputes referred to a Tribunal under Section 10(1) (c) of the Act must, in order that the resulting award may be binding on any particular industrial establishment and its employees, have actually arisen between them. "Analysing the order of reference of the Madras Government now under consideration", the learned Judges observe:

"It is obvious that there is no mention of the existence of any dispute between the petitioner (the first respondent herein) and the workmen. In

fact there was no dispute to be referred to a Tribunal so far as this petitioner is concerned. If, therefore, there was no jurisdiction to make any reference, it follows that the whole reference and the award are both invalid and not binding on the petitioner."

This view gives no effect to the words "or is apprehended" in Section 10(1). In the present case, the Government referred "an industrial dispute between the workers and managements of Cinema Talkies in Madras City in respect of certain matters." As pointed out in the Labour Commissioner's letter to the Government, there were 24 cinema companies in Madras, and the Association, which, as a duly registered trade union, represented their employees, put forward the demands on behalf of the employees of all the cinema houses in the City. Fifteen out of 43 workers of the "Prabhat Talkies" were admittedly members of the Association which thus figured as one of the parties to the dispute. In that situation, the Government may have thought, without a close examination of the conditions in each individual establishment, that disputes which affected the workmen collectively existed in the cinema industry in the City and that, even if such disputes had not actually arisen in any particular establishment, they could, having regard to their collective nature, well be apprehended as imminent in respect of that establishment also. It is not denied that notices were sent by the Tribunal to all the 24 companies and they all filed written statements of their case in answer to the demands made by the Association on behalf of the employees. In these circumstances, it is idle to claim that the Government had no jurisdiction to make the reference and that the award was not binding on the respondent's organisation. The latter was clearly bound by the award under Section 18 of the Act."

The Hon'ble judges further remarked as follows:—

"(14) This is, however, not to say that the Government will be justified in making a reference under Section 10(1) without satisfying itself on the facts and circumstances brought to its notice that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended in relation to an establishment or a definite group of establishments engaged in a particular industry. It is also desirable that the Government should wherever possible, indicate the nature of the dispute in the order of reference. But, it must be remembered that in making a reference under section 10(1) the Government is doing an administrative act and the fact that it has to form an opinion as to the factual existence of an industrial dispute as a preliminary step to the discharge of its function does not make it any the less administrative in character. The court cannot, therefore, canvass the order of reference closely to see if there was any material before the Government to support its conclusion, as if it was a judicial or quasi-judicial determination. No doubt, it will be open to a party seeking to impugn the resulting award to show that what was referred by the Government was not an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Act, and that, therefore, the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to make the award. But, if the dispute was an industrial dispute as defined in the Act, its factual existence and the expediency of making a reference in the circumstances of a particular case are matters entirely for the Government to decide upon, and it will not be competent for the Court to hold the reference bad and quash the proceedings for want of jurisdiction merely because there was, in its opinion, no material before the Government on which it could have come to an affirmative conclusion on those matters."

From the above it will be evident that the Government can make a reference even if a dispute is apprehended and may not have actually arisen and that in making a reference under Section 10(1) the Government only discharges an administrative act and that it is not open to a Court much less to the present Tribunal to go behind the order and hold that the reference is bad and consequently squash the proceedings. The matter, open to this Tribunal, is to see as to whether the dispute comes within the definition of an 'industrial dispute' or not, which fact is not challenged before me. Under the circumstances, the reference is perfectly valid.

5. The learned counsel for the employers has also argued that since there were settlements including the settlement (Appendix 'H') which took place on 3-9-1949 and they were not terminated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act,

there could be no reference. In this respect reliance is placed on clause (2) of Section 19 which makes settlement binding unless terminated by notice by either of the parties. This provision only concerns the parties and has got no bearing on the powers of the Government to make a reference under Section 10(1) (c). It is further argued before me that under Section 12 if a Conciliation Officer brings about a settlement, he makes a report to the appropriate Government but in case no settlement is arrived at, he makes a full report to the appropriate Government explaining the circumstances under which no settlement could be arrived at and that only then the Government can make a reference to a Tribunal. If the Government can move on the report of the Conciliation Officer, it does not mean that the Government cannot move *ipso facto*. The provisions of Section 12 of the Act do not over-ride the general powers of the Government granted under Section 10. Thus there is no force in this argument as well and the reference is perfectly valid.

6. Lastly it is urged before me that Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 is *ultra vires* of the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. It is argued that the said section prescribes three separate and entirely different classes of forums and procedures for solving the same industrial dispute in identical circumstances and that the classification of forums is based on no rational basis and vests in the Government most arbitrary power to single out the employers and industrial disputes and submit them to any of the forums.

In this respect reliance was placed upon A.I.R. 1952, Supreme Court, 235, the head note of which runs as follows:—

"The Bombay Act, besides providing for enhanced punishment and whipping, eliminates the committal proceedings, permits the Special Judge to record only a memorandum of the evidence, confers on him a larger power to refuse to summon a defence witness, that what is conferred on a court by S.257(1), Criminal P. C. and also deprives the accused of his right to apply for a transfer or for revision. These departures from the ordinary law cause prejudice to persons subjected to the procedure prescribed by the Act and constitute a discrimination against the persons tried by the Special Judge. In view of these departures from the ordinary law brought about by the Bombay Act, S.12 of the Act in so far as it authorises the Government to direct specific and particular 'cases' to be tried by the Special Judge is unconstitutional and void. AIR 1952 SC 75 and AIR 1952 SC 123, Rel. on."

No such considerations arise in the present case. In the case cited there were two classes of courts to adjudicate upon the same matter and according to the procedure prescribed the accused was handicapped in his defence in one of the courts. In the present case, Section 10 prescribes only one forum, which has got authority to adjudicate and that is a Tribunal. A Board and a Court of Enquiry to which a matter can be referred to Under clause (a) or (b) of Section 10, have got no power to adjudicate. So the question of discrimination does not arise. The learned counsel for the employers has argued that had the case been referred to a Board for a settlement, then it was within their power to agree to a settlement or not but in case of reference to the Tribunal, they have got no such power, and therefore it is a discrimination, and hit by the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. These are separate machineries provided by the Act and they are independent of one another. It is for the Government to decide whether a case should go to a Board for Conciliation or to a Tribunal for adjudication and the discretion given to the Government is not unreasonable. Even if a Board fails to arrive at a settlement, it has to report to the Government and the Government can then make a reference to the Tribunal. Under the circumstances, I see no force in this argument and find that the provisions of Section 10 are perfectly valid. The point that there has been a discrimination as C.P.M.O. Ltd., has not been made a party to this reference has not been pressed before me, as the plea has already been rejected by the Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 12-1-1955.

7. The next point argued before me is that before the present reference was made some of the employers had closed their business, some had transferred their mines to other persons and some had died and they cannot be bound by the present proceedings. These parties who are bound by the present award are enumerated in Section 18 of the Act. The proprietors who have died and their legal heirs are not present on record and have also not appeared in the present proceedings, cannot be bound by this award as any decision given at their back can have no effect on their rights. Similarly persons who have transferred their interests before this reference it will only bind them so far as findings regarding bonus and retrenchment compensation are concerned and this award will not affect them regarding other items of Schedule II. The transferees who have appeared or have been served

or have been represented by the Association or employers, will be bound by the present award in all respects. The concerns who have temporarily closed their mines are bound by this award in all respects but those who have permanently closed their mines will only be liable for bonus and retrenchment relief.

8. After the Lawyers were heard on all the legal points raised, it was ordered that they will not be allowed to participate in further proceedings. So the lawyers were not permitted in the discussions I had with the parties and the rest of the proceedings. It may be argued that permission having been once granted respecting this reference it could not be withheld during the continuance of the same reference. The law on the subject is contained in Section 36 of the Act, the relevant portion of which runs as follows:—

- “(3) No party to a dispute shall be entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner in any conciliation proceedings under this Act or in any proceedings before a Court;
- (4) In any proceeding before a Tribunal, a party to a dispute may be represented by a legal practitioner with the consent of the other parties to the proceeding and with the leave of the Tribunal.”

A provision on similar lines is made in Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate TRIBUNAL) Act, 1950. The question whether the permission given for a particular proceeding extends to other proceedings as well in the same case was discussed in the case of *Port Trust, Bombay, Vs. Bombay Dock Workers Union* and others reported as 1954-II-L.L.J.359. It was remarked as follows:—

“The first two sub-sections make a very evident distinction between an appeal and a proceeding. They specify certain persons by whom a party to an ‘appeal’ is entitled to be represented, and the right to such representation extends to all ‘proceedings’ under the Act. The right or representation under Sub-section (3) is limited. It is dependent on the consent of the other parties and on the leave of the Court. Further, it is confined to the particular ‘proceeding’ that is to say, a consent given in respect of one proceeding will not extend to another. It is patent that this sub-section contemplates a consent given in respect of a particular proceeding.”

From the above it will be clear that the right of representation under sub-section (3) is limited. It is not only dependent on the consent of the parties and on the leave of the COURT but it is confined to a particular proceeding. If permission is granted for one proceeding, it does not extend to another proceeding. Hence the question for determination is, that in the case of a reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act whether from the beginning of the case upto the end of the case there is only one proceeding or several proceedings. If the hearing of arguments, recording of evidence, inspection of mines and discussions can be treated as one proceeding then sanction once given cannot be withheld later on; but if they are to be treated as separate proceedings then permission given for one proceeding can be withheld for another proceeding. The answer to this query is contained in Section 20 of the Industrial Disputes Act which runs as follows:—

“*Commencement and conclusion of proceedings*—(1) A conciliation proceeding shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which a notice of strike or lock-out under Section 22 is received by the conciliation officer or on the date of the order referring the dispute to a Board, as the case may be.

(2) A conciliation proceeding shall be deemed to have concluded—

- (a) where a settlement is arrived at, when a memorandum of the settlement is signed by the parties to the dispute;
- (b) where no settlement is arrived at, when the report of the conciliation officer is received by the appropriate Government or when the report of the Board is published under Section 17 as the case may be, or
- (c) when a reference is made to a Court or Tribunal under Section 10 during the pendency of conciliation proceedings.

(3) *Proceedings* before a Tribunal shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of the reference of dispute for adjudication and *such proceedings* shall be deemed to have concluded (on the date on which the award becomes enforceable under Section 17A).”

From the above it will be clear that when a matter is referred to a Conciliation Officer it is to be treated as one proceeding from the beginning till the settlement is effected or a report is made by the Conciliation Officer to the appropriate Government. The word used is 'proceeding' and not 'proceedings'. From the perusal of clause (3) it would appear that the word used is 'proceedings' and not 'proceeding' as in the case of a Conciliation proceeding. Clause (3) lays down that *proceedings* before a Tribunal shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of reference and shall be deemed to have concluded on the date on which the award becomes enforceable. All the proceedings throughout the case are not treated as one proceeding but separate proceedings and therefore the word 'proceedings' has been used. Otherwise, there was no purpose for the Legislature to make this distinction in the case of a Tribunal from that of a conciliation proceeding. Further support is gained by Section 15 which runs as follows:—

"Duties of Tribunals.—Where an industrial dispute has been referred to a Tribunal for adjudication, it shall hold its proceedings expeditiously and shall, as soon as practicable on the conclusion thereof, submit its award to the appropriate Government."

When a reference is made to a Tribunal it has to hold its '*proceedings*' expeditiously and not to hold one proceeding. In the circumstances, I am of opinion that during a reference before a Tribunal lawyers can be allowed to appear in one proceeding and debarred from appearing in another proceeding and there are several proceedings during the hearing of one reference as explained above.

(1) WAGES AND ALLOWANCES.

9. So far as the wage structure is concerned, the present wages are more or less guided by the proceedings of a meeting which took place between the Manganese Mine owners and the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India, on 3rd September 1949, the text of which runs as follows:—

"At a meeting of the C.P. & Berar Mining Association Manganese Mine Owners with the Chief Labour Commissioner at Nagpur on the 3rd September 1949, it was agreed that a general increase of 25 per cent. will take place in the rates for piece workers on manganese mines in the C.P. This increase will be adjusted so that the average rate for miners on bed ore mines will be Rs. 1-4-0 a day at least. Owing to the constantly varying conditions of hardness of rock, lift, lead etc. rates will be kept adjusted to give miners the average rate above mentioned, provided that no rate at present being given will be lowered where the average daily earnings at present are above Rs. 1-4-0 per day. In the case of boulder workers the average daily wage shall be kept adjusted to give Rs. 1-2-0 per day at least.

In the case of small mines the general increase of 25 per cent. shall be given on present piece rates, but that exemption may be granted from the average figures of Rs. 1-4-0 a day for miners on bed mines and Rs. 1-2-0 a day for boulder workers. The question of exemption to be decided hereafter by Government.

Workers will continue to receive the same Grain Allowances and any other concessions at present being given except for any adjustments due to absenteeism. The proposed rates will not be lowered on account of better wages earned by greater effort or longer working hours than the present ones.

The terms 'miners' on bed ore mines to include all persons engaged on mining, deadwork, and development work in the course of the working of bed deposit. The term 'boulder workers' to include all persons engaged in boulder mining, the recovery of ore from old dumps, even though these workers may be necessary in the course of the working of a bed deposit.

The minimum wage for adults engaged on surface work other than actual mining on daily wages shall be Rs. 1-2-0 for men and Rs. 0-14-0 for women.

These rates shall become effective on or before 1st October 1949.

Explanation.—A day will be presumed to mean a day of the same number of hours of work as at present in the case of each category of work."

10. I may point out that whether the mine is bed ore mine or a boulder and dump mine, the mining operations are carried on piece rate system. In fact there are gangs of 5 to 12 persons who collectively do the mining operations

and since they are related to one another, they divide the proceeds among themselves. The mine owners only pay to the gangman, who divides it amongst the workers of the gang who are his kith and kin. In case of a boulder and dump mine the gangmen first remove the over burden by digging the earth by means of pick axes. Males do the digging while females remove the earth. In the mine which I inspected, the digging operations had gone to a depth of 30 to 35 feet before they could reach the level of the ore bed. The earth is removed in tyres of about 10 feet depth each and on enquiry it was stated that the following rates were paid for removing the earth:

Top tyre—5 feet Rs. 2 for 100 c.ft.

2nd Tyre—5 feet Rs. 2-2-0 for 100 c.ft.

3rd or 4th Tyre—5 feet Rs. 2-4-0 for 100 c.ft.

5th Tyre—5 feet Rs. 2-6-0 for 100 c.ft.

These were the rates, at which the mining proprietor paid the gangman and he divided the proceeds among the members of his gang. A male worker is called a 'coolie' while a female worker is called a 'Reja' in this locality. The gangman told me that he was paying Rs. 1-4-0 per day to each coolie and Rs. 1-0-0 per day to each Reja, but on checking the books of the company it was discovered their wages do not come to this mark. The employers admitted that they were paying for removing the over-burden from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-6-0 per 100 c.ft. as stated above. The gang which removes the overburden is usually allowed to work out the ore underneath, because at the current rates digging of the ore is comparatively more paying than the digging of earth. The ore is dug out by pick axes and no blasting is needed for working a boulder and a dump mine, which is more or less like a lime quarry. After digging, sorting is done and bigger stones are separated from smaller ones. Then comes the dressing. Stones are beaten to small pieces by means of a hammer and they are washed and passed through sieves of different meshes. At some places, there is no water and in those cases the ore is not washed but passed out through sieves of different sized holes in order to grade them properly. After the above process, when the ore becomes ready, it is placed in wooden frames. One frame holds about 10 c.ft. of ore which measures 3'-2" x 3'-2" x height 13". It was admitted before me on the spot by both parties that usually a gang fills about 14 frames in six days. Mine owners pay according to the quality of the ore and the number of the frames. The frames filled with big stones known as boulder stones were paid at the rate of Rs. 8 per frame of 10 c.ft. For smaller stones, the rate varied from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5 per frame of 10 c.ft. Those stones which pass through a sieve of 25 holes to an inch are rejected and treated as rejected stones. Ordinarily there is no market for rejected stones but in the boom period the dumps are worked out and some pieces of ores are taken out of the rejected stones and sold in the market. From the above I wanted to show that the payment is made according to the quantity of the ore produced and it includes all sorts of processes carried out in producing the ore.

11. In the case of bed ore mines, blasting has to be done and for that purpose drillers have to be engaged to do the boring, and then explosives are to be used to explode the rock bed. After blasting the ore is graded as in the case of a boulder and dump mines. Here also the work is on piece rated system and there is a collective payment and no separate payment for each job. Similarly the piece rate system is prevalent in underground mines. Except one or two mines, all the mines included in the present reference are either bed ore mines or boulder and dump mines and so we are principally concerned with the rates of the workman employed in these mines. At present a worker in bed ore mines is getting Rs. 1-4-0 a day at the average and in the case of boulder and dump mines Rs. 1-2-0 a day. Surface workers are daily rated and a coolie is paid Rs. 1-2-0 a day while a 'Reja' is paid Re. 0-14-0 a day. This piece rated system of working is age old and it is neither in the interest of the employers nor the employees to upset this system of working of the mines. Moreover, considering the varying conditions of hardness of rock, lift, lead, etc. it is the only practical method. When we talk of daily wage at Rs. 1-4-0 a day or Rs. 1-2-0 a day, in case of piece rated workers, it means an average daily wage of Rs. 1-4-0 a day or Rs. 1-2-0 a day. It is treated as an average wage when about 75 per cent. of the workers qualify for that amount. So in the case of a bed ore mine, 75 per cent. workmen get at least Rs. 1-4-0 a day and about 25 per cent. of the workmen are paid less than Rs. 1-4-0 a day. It depends on their output. Same remarks apply to boulder and dump mines workers getting Rs. 1-2-0 a day. These workmen are getting neither daily allowance, or Attendance Allowance, but they are given grain concession. One coolie and one reja is getting nine pallies of grains (6 pallies of rice and three pallies of wheat or jaur) in a week at the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per three pallies. Pali is a measure of grain and one pali weights one seer and four chattaacks in weight. This grain was supplied by the

Government to the management and Government charged Rs. 1 plus railway freight, for two pallies and two chattacks of rice or two pallies and one chattack of wheat. The loss in the grain supplied to the workmen was borne by the management. During the course of evidence, it was admitted by the Secretary of Pacific Minerals Ltd., appearing for the Association of employers that the loss came to As. 2 per workman. Now the grain is easily available in the market at a cheaper rate, and so the supply of grains has been stopped. This gives an additional benefit of As. 2 per workman to the employees, with no corresponding gain to the workmen.

12. Different rates are demanded by different unions starting from Rs. 1-8-0 as basic wage per day for a surface worker and leading upto Rs. 2-4-0 per day as basic wage for an underground worker. Dearness allowance is claimed in addition to the above rates. The employers maintain that the demand is not reasonable and that the rates agreed by the Chief Labour Commissioner in 1949 should continue. The workmen considered those wages very low and have been trying their best to improve their lot by getting several references made by the Government since 1951, but the employers managed to put off the evil day so far.

13. Shri Bardhan on behalf of the workmen has urged that the bare subsistence level today on the basis of 1939 cost of living index cannot be less than Rs. 49-8-0 per mensem. In this respect he relied upon Caltex (India) Limited Versus the employees (1952-II-L.L.J.183), and Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Limited Vs. their workmen (1951-II-L.L.J.314) and the Labour Appellate Tribunal decision in the appeals against the award of the All-India Tribunal (Bank Disputes) hereinafter referred to as 'Bank Award'. In para. 18 and 19 of the Caltex Case it has been observed as follows:—

"Dr. Akroyd has laid down that a manual worker would require on subsistence level an amount between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per consumption unit at the living cost index of 100, and there appears to be no reason why the minimum i.e. Rs. 5 should be adopted. If the mean, viz. Rs. 5-8-0 is adopted then the subsistence allowance for three consumption units of a manual workman's family will come upto Rs. 16-8-0. Adding 40 per cent. to it for clothing, house rent etc. it will come to Rs. 27-8-0. At 180 living cost index this would come to Rs. 49-8-0 and if further 80 per cent. is added to it, which is considered to be the extra allowance needed by middle class family to which clerks belong for their higher standard of living and requirements than workmen the amount would come up to about Rs. 89 and very near the figure of Rs. 90 which the union has claimed.

Dr. Akroyd proceeded upon the basis that a manual worker needs 2,600 calories intake a day to keep him fit for his work and estimated the costs of a balanced diet which would give 2,600 calories at a sum between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 for one consumption unit at the price level prevailing in Madras in 1936. There were other reports confined to the province of Madras which proceeded on more detailed data and on the basis of 2,600 calories the cost of a balanced diet came up to Rs. 5-10-0 per consumption unit. All these reports were considered by this Tribunal in Buckingham & Carnatic Mill Company's case (1951-II-L.L.J.314) where it was held that the cost of food for one consumption unit would be Rs. 5-8-0 at the price level prevailing in Madras in 1936. In this case we have to proceed on the price level prevailing in Bengal in the year 1939. It would not be a violent assumption to take the price level of 1936 and 1939 to be almost the same, and materials are available in the shape of official reports that the total cost of the items of a balanced diet prevailing in Bengal in those years was not lower than that prevailing in Madras. We therefore, accept Mr. Acharya's contention that the sum of Rs. 5-8-0 is to be taken as the cost of the food for 3 consumption units of a clerk's family at the price index of 180 is to be estimated at Rs. 89 and odd roughly at Rs. 90. Thus Rs. 90 would be the minimum wages for a clerk with 3 consumption units."

14. According to the above, the minimum wage of an unskilled worker comes to Rs. 49-8-0 per mensem in Madras or Bengal. Regarding Nagpur there is a special report to which reference has been made in para. 58 of the 'Bank Award' which runs as follows:—

"In 1940 the Central Government appointed an Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Justice B. N. Rau, Sir. Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S. to report upon the grant of war dearness allowance

to employees of the G.I.P. Railway. The principal matter referred was the issue:

“What has been the rise in the cost of living for the lower paid staff since the outbreak of war in the various areas in which they are employed?”

While the enquiry was confined to the employees of the G.I.P. Railway it was in effect an enquiry designed to apply to all railwaymen of that category. After an exhaustive consideration of the subject the Committee came to the conclusion that on the basis of 3 consumption units, families of an average size in the city of Bombay whose pre-war monthly income was less than Rs. 35 would have no margin for retrenchment; that the subsistence level in places like Sholapur and Nagpur would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 per month; and that in rural and semi-rural areas Rs. 25 per month would be the subsistence level. In the view of the Committee urban levels should apply to any town with a population of not less than 20,000 and to certain other Railway servants. The Committee made it clear that an absolute decision in such matters was not possible, and they repeated the caution that the estimates were only for the limited purpose of the enquiry before them and were not meant to lay down a general living wage for all purposes. In the absence of any other investigation so recent or so carefully conducted, we think we could safely take these figures as representing more or less the subsistence level of the lower paid employeee.”

15. From the above it will be clear that a manual workman in rural areas of Nagpur would require on subsistence level an amount of Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 27-8-0. So at 180 living cost index it would come to Rs. 45 instead of Rs. 49-8-0 per mensem. In para. 57 of the ‘Bank Award’ it has been further observed as follows:

“The Tribunal referred to its own decision in the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills’ case where they had held that the cost of food for one consumption unit would be Rs. 5-8-0 at the price level prevailing in Madras in 1935, and they observed that it would not be violent assumption to take the price level of 1936 and 1939 to be almost the same and to assume that the total cost of items of a balanced diet prevailing in Bengal in those years was not lower than that prevailing in Madras. The Tribunal therefore accepted the contention of the Union that the sum of Rs. 5-8-0 be taken as the cost of food of one consumption unit in the base year 1939, and so the cost of three consumption units of a clerk’s family at the price index of 180 was estimated at roughly Rs. 90 in other words Rs. 90 would be the minimum wage for a clerk with three consumption units.”

Applying the same principle the minimum wage for a manual worker in rural area of Nagpur would not be less than Rs. 45 per mensem. This minimum wage will have to be paid irrespective of the capacity of the industry to pay.

16. In para. 42 of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Limited case, it has been observed as follows:—

“The Fair Wages Committee in dealing with the question of wages came to the conclusion that the wages of an industrial worker must be such as would enable him to have not merely the means for bare subsistence of life but also for the preservation of his efficiency as a worker. For this purpose he must have means to provide for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. This is the minimum which he must have irrespective of the capacity of the industry or his employer to pay. Thus the floor level of wages is to be determined keeping in view those considerations. The upper limit of wages must be set by what may be called the capacity of the industry to pay, not of a particular unit thereof, but of the industry-cum-region basis. Between these two limits fair wage will depend according to the Fair Wages Committee’s reports upon the following factors:—

- (i) Productivity of labour,
- (ii) Prevailing rates of wages in the same or similar occupations in the same or neighbouring localities,
- (iii) The level of national income and its distribution,

(iv) The place of the industry in the economy of the country."

It was pointed out that the influence of the 1st, 3rd and 4th factors cannot be appraised with precision and the important factor would be the capacity of the industry and the prevailing rates of wages. In the present case, the productivity of labour is taken into consideration as labour is paid according to the output. It has already been pointed out that the industry is carried on piece rated system and whatever wages are fixed, payment will depend on the productivity of labour. The place of the manganese industry in the economy of the country is well known because practically all the manganese produced is exported either to United Kingdom or United States of America. Sale within India is negligible. The factor of *per capita* national income has very little effect on the question of total emoluments of an industrial worker and so I would not enter into that controversy. As regards rates of wages prevalent in the locality, I may point out that practically all the manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh are parties to this reference and only one concern known as Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Limited, is not a party to the present reference. I inspected that mine as well in order to see the working of a bed ore mine. At the time of inspection both the parties referred to the rates prevailing in the C.P.M.O. Ltd. during discussion but in fact none of the parties filed their rates. The workmen avoided the filing of these rates because they thought that the rates paid by C.P.M.O. were very low and that if they filed them it may be considered that they were prepared to accept those rates. The employers also did not file a copy of the rates, perhaps labouring under the impression that it would be deemed that they were willing to pay the rates paid by C.P.M.O. Ltd. I therefore at my own instance ordered Dr. Kashikar, President of Rashtriya Manganese Kadam Kungar Sangh to file a copy of the rates which has been filed and marked as Exhibit 155. The relevant portion runs as follows:—

"It is agreed that:—

It is not possible to fix time rates in Manganese mines due to the peculiar working conditions, on which basis the previous Wage Formula of 3rd September 1949 was agreed upon.

2. (a) The *average* wage for underground piece-workers shall be Rs. 1-8-0 a day at least.

(b) The minimum daily wage for other workers underground shall be Rs. 1-6-0 a day.

(c) The *average* wage for surface piece-workers on bed ore mines shall be Rs. 1-8-0 a day at least.

(d) The *average* wage for boulder and dump workers shall be Rs. 1-4-0 a day at least.

(e) The minimum wage for adults engaged on surface work other than actual mining shall be Rs. 1-2-0 for men and Re. 1 for women.

3. *Bonus*.—Bonus to all workers both piece-rated and company's departmental staff employed upto a basic pay of Rs. 100 a month shall be paid on the following system:—

A bonus of one month's basic pay shall be paid quarterly effective from 1st January 1953. This bonus shall be paid within two months of the end of each quarter.

To qualify for a bonus an underground piece-worker must during the quarter put in attendance in the mine for a period of not less than 60 days.

For all other workers the qualification shall be not less than 65 days in the quarter.

Basic pay in the case of piece-rated workers and daily wage workers shall be calculated on the same basis as given in definition (3) of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd. Workers' Provident Fund Rules."

Dr. Kashikar stated that his union has served C.P.M.O. Ltd. with a fresh notice of demands and if C.P.M.O. Ltd. did not agree to raise the wages they were going to move the Government for another reference regarding the C.P.M.O. Ltd. So these rates are also not free from dispute and cannot be taken as an example of rates prevalent in the locality. According to these rates the average wage of an underground piece worker comes to Rs. 1-8-0 a day and in case of a bed ore mine piece worker it comes to Rs. 1-6-0 a day while in the case of a boulder and dump mine worker it comes to Rs. 1-4-0 a day. Besides the above rates at the end of one month's basic pay for each

quarter, i.e. four months basic pay in a year. This is paid in order to encourage the attendance of the employees. Both parties agree that there should be attendance bonus but according to the employers this attendance bonus should be paid yearly on the yearly attendance and not quarterly on quarterly attendance, as in the months of July, August, and September, the imported labour usually goes back to their homes and the attendance falls appreciably. It was however represented by the workers, that the employers themselves close the mines in the rainy season, as the bed ore mines and the boulder and chillo mines are flooded with water and the separation of the ore becomes difficult. It was also pointed out that the payment of Attendance Bonus on quarterly basis in the C.P.M.O. Ltd. had not affected the attendance adversely. Besides the daily wages and bonus paid by the C.P.M.O. Ltd. the amenities provided by this big concern cannot be lost sight of. Leaving aside the pucca houses for residence of workmen, they have provided regular hospitals, creches, recreation centres, and many other amenities which are practically wanting in the case of other concerns who are parties to the present reference. Moreover, the industry is more or less mechanised in the case of C.P.M.O. Ltd. and therefore a worker has to exert less while working in the C.P.M.O. Ltd. than working in any other mine where no machinery is provided. These things also weigh while fixing the wage of a worker. The employers were asked to submit statements about the wages paid by them in the last three years, but they have not filed the statements on the plea that they had not sufficient time and asked for extension of time. I told them to show me the incomplete statements to enable me to extend the time, but they could not show me any statement in order to prove that they had at least started preparing the statements. Some of the proprietors have filed the list of their monthly paid staff but no information is given about the piece rated workers. Messrs. Indiana Minerals Limited have thrown some light on the matter by their letter marked Exhibit 62 in which they have stated that the daily average earning of a labourer works out from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per head. So according to Messrs. Indiana Minerals Limited, they have been paying Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a day to their piece rated workers instead of Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 a day paid by C.P.M.O. Ltd.

17. There are many textile mills working in the Madhya Pradesh and from the perusal of Indian Labour Gazette, February 1955, page 921, it would appear that a textile worker at Nagpur is getting a basic wage of Rs. 26 per mensem and dearness allowance to the extent of about Rs. 42. So his wages are far higher. It is true that in the textile industry a little more skill is required than in the case of a worker of a chillo and boulder or bed ore mine.

18. There are also coalmines in the Madhya Pradesh and there is a report of the Fact Finding Committee dated 10th October 1947. According to this report a coal cutter is getting a basic wage of Re. 1 a day and dearness allowance to the extent of 100 per cent, which means another Re. 1 a day. Besides the sum of Rs. 2 he also gets a ration concession of As. 6 a day. Thus the wages of a coal cutter comes to Rs. 2-6-0 a day. Similarly the earning of a loader comes to Rs. 1-12-0 a day besides ration concession at As. 6 a day. A trolleyman and a surface worker gets Rs. 1-8-0 a day plus ration benefit to the extent of As. 6 a day. I quite realise that the work in the manganese mines is not so onerous and difficult as in the coal mines but the rates which I am proposing for them are also lower.

19. At the outset I pointed out that the minimum wage of an unskilled worker in the rural area of Nagpur works out at Rs. 25 plus Rs. 20 i.e. Rs. 45 per mensem. In order to get a basic of Rs. 25 p.m. a worker has to be paid at least Re. 1-0-0 a day. No worker is expected to work for more than 25 days a month. He requires another Rs. 20 to reach the floor level of wage as explained above. In order to increase his income by Rs. 20 per mensem he has to be paid another sum of Re. 0-12-9 a day besides Re. 1. But this will be his total wage packet. So out of Re. 0-12-9 I grant Re. 0-6-0 as dearness allowance in addition to the basic wage of Re. 1-0-0 for the lowest category of worker. The balance will be absorbed by the attendance allowance and other welfare amenities. As the above wage would be at the floor level and not a fair wage, therefore the capacity of the industry to pay does not come in the picture. Moreover the industry has not been able to show that it has not the capacity to pay the fair wages. Shri Chatterji appearing on behalf of the employers was cross-examined about it and he stated that he could not give any idea of the profits made by the several manganese mine owners. He could not even tell the profits made by his limited concern. He stated that profits of his company are calculated on the total business done by the company which also includes purchase and sale of ores and also raising of other ores like chromium and iron ore. He has not produced the

balance sheet of his company. In fact not a single employer has produced any balance sheet duly verified by auditors. The balance sheets filed by Messrs. Byramji Combine Ltd. and C. P. Syndicate Limited are only extracts from balance sheets and not proper balance sheets. It was contended before me by some of the employers that their balance sheets were not ready and they will take a month or two to prepare them while others maintained that they were secret documents. The balance sheets for the past three years were not to be prepared now, and I explained to them that they could claim protection under Section 21 of the Industrial Disputes Act but none of them availed of those provisions. The employers have kept back their accounts deliberately to conceal the huge profits they are making. Only Shri Anand Vishnu Bhide, manager of Messrs. Shamji Naranji put himself in the witness box and filed Affidavit A3 showing that his firm has incurred a loss of Rs. 2,37,270 in the year 1954 but he did not produce the balance sheet for the year. He also did not bring his account books for the year 1954. So the *ipse dixit* of this witness cannot be relied upon. There is nothing on the record to show that the industry has not got the capacity to pay a fair wage. I have also in view cases where living cost is neutralised upto 80 per cent. and that in the present case I have neutralised it upto 180 points only, though the living cost index for Nagpur stands these days at about 340 points. Further rise in wages can be considered after a year. Considering all these circumstances, I fix the wages as follows:—

- (a) The average wage for underground piece workers shall be Rs. 1-6-0 a day at least (basic) plus Re. 0-6-0 as dearness allowance total Rs. 1-12-0 a day.
- (b) Minimum daily wage for other workers underground shall be Rs. 1-4-0 a day (basic) plus dearness allowance at the rate of Re. 0-6-0 a day—Total Rs. 1-10-0 a day.
- (c) The average wage for surface piece workers on bed ore mines shall be Rs. 1-4-0 a day at least (basic) plus dearness allowance Re. 0-6-0 a day, Total Rs. 1-10-0 a day.
- (d) The average wage for boulder and dump workers shall be Rs. 1-2-0 a day at least (basic) plus dearness allowance at the rate of Re. 0-6-0 a day, Total Rs. 1-8-0 a day.
- (e) The minimum wage for adults engaged on surface work other than actual mining shall be, in the case of a male, Re. 1-0-0 a day (basic) plus Re. 0-6-0 as dearness allowance. Total Rs. 1-6-0 a day. In the case of a female it will be Re. 0-14-0 (basic) plus dearness allowance of Re. 0-5-0, Total Rs. 1-3-0 a day.

Explanation.—Thus the dearness allowance will be at the uniform rate of Re. -/6/- a day while the basic wage will vary from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 according to the nature of work except in the case of females. Category (a) includes all men who are not on daily wages, and the management will see that at least 75 per cent. qualify for the minimum average wage of Rs. 1-6-0 a day, besides dearness allowance. As regards category (c) the management will see that at least 75 per cent. of workmen qualify for Rs. 1-4-0 a day besides dearness allowance. As regards category (d) the employer will see that at least 75 per cent. of workmen qualify for Rs. 1-2-0 a day besides dearness allowance.

The rates are to be so adjusted (as in the case of C.P.M.O. Ltd.) so that each workman earns the above prescribed average daily wage besides dearness allowance.

The average wage will be the wage among the same category of workers for a period of one month.

No workman shall draw less than what he is actually drawing in view of this award.

Wage cards shall be issued to each worker and on the expiry of each month, when the wage card is taken back, a receipt shall be issued to each worker stating the number of days he worked during the month.

The employers shall be responsible to see that the above wages are paid to each worker in their mines irrespective of the fact as to whether they engage any contractor or not. The employers will be directly responsible for payment of the above wages to the workmen concerned. They already keep a record of each worker and directly pay to the gangman.

20. Besides the above wages, Attendance Allowance at the following rate shall be paid to all workmen, whether piece rated or monthly rated or daily rated:—

The employers shall pay attendance allowance at the rate of one month's basic wages per quarter. This bonus will be paid quarterly within 30 days of the end of each quarter, on an attendance of 56 days per quarter in the case of underground workers and 60 days per quarter in the case of other workers. In the case of a workman who works both underground and as a surface worker then the minimum days of attendance required will be in proportion to the days he works in each place. The period of leave allowed under the Indian Mines Act 1952 will be considered as on duty for the purpose of calculation of Attendance Allowance. In the case of an illegal strike, the workmen taking part in it shall lose their right to Attendance Allowance for the quarter. In case of dispute it would be for the proper authority to decide whether any strike is legal or illegal.

21. So far as the clerical staff is concerned, whether monthly or daily rated, we are only concerned with Time-keepers and clerks. Managers, Assistant Managers, Foremen and mates do not fall within the definition of a 'workman' as their duties are supervisory. Evidence of Shri Champat Rao Dongre is quite clear on the subject who says that Managers, Assistant Managers, Foremen and mates do supervisory work usually but once or twice a month they also work with their own hands. This will not bring them within the ambit of clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act, which defines a 'workman'. So I have to fix the wages of Time keepers and clerks only. During discussion it appeared that there was not much of a dispute and the following rates were more or less agreeable to both parties:—

Time Keeper

Basic Salary

Rs. 30—2—60

Dearness Allowance

66-2/3%

Thus a Time Keeper will start on a salary of Rs. 50.

Clerk

Rs. 35—3—74

66-2/3%

Thus a clerk will start on a salary of Rs. 58.

So far as adjustment of scales of pay of clerks and Time Keepers is concerned they will be adjusted in the next higher stage in the grade. They will also be entitled to Attendance Allowance.

(2) SICK PAY

22. Under Section 51 of the Mines Act 1952, in the case of monthly paid employees 14 days leave is given after completion of 12 months service but those who work on piece rated basis are given seven days leave after a service of 12 months. The employees demand sick leave over and above the leave allowed under the Mines Act. There is no provision for sick leave in the Mines Act and I am of opinion that a workman should get eight days sick leave as allowed in the case of Standard Mills Limited Vs. their workmen reported as 1951-II-L.L.J.474. There appeared to be general consensus of opinion that the workmen should be entitled to eight days sick leave after completion of one year's service, and during illness free medical aid be provided by the employers at their dispensaries or at the dispensaries recognised by them. During the period of sick leave the basic wage will be paid. If a man continues to be ill for more than eight days he can obtain further sick leave on production of a medical certificate upto the period of one month but that would be without pay. Sick leave can be accumulated upto 28 days. One year's service will be counted as laid down in Section 51 of the Mines Act 1952. Piece rated workers will also have the benefit of this leave.

(3) WELFARE MEASURES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE EMPLOYERS.

23. In order to have proper welfare measures, the matter will have to be tackled at Governmental level. It has been suggested to me by both parties that a cess may be levied on the sale of manganese just as in the case of coal and mica and out of this cess welfare measures can be financed. It is also suggested to hand over the management of welfare measures to the Coalmines Welfare Organisation or any other independent organisation. Till the matter is taken up by the Government, it is necessary to prescribe some necessary measures, for which sufficient margin is left out while fixing the wages. Thus the welfare measures will be paid for and not gratis.

24. *Housing*.—Employers expressed their willingness to provide houses for all the imported labour but they maintained that it will be futile to provide houses for the local labour who do not want to leave their homes. The argument is not without force. It is really a job to prevail upon local labour to leave their hearths and occupy houses at the mines. In order to encourage the local labour to shift to the mines, I would suggest that in case of local labour houses should be built by joint effort. What I mean to say is this that unskilled labour should be supplied by the workmen themselves and the management should supply all materials as well as skilled labour. If any workman wants to shift from his home to the mine he would apply for the grant of materials and skilled labour for constructing a house. In order to show his bonafides he will have to dig up foundations before applying for the materials. The masons and carpenters will have to be supplied by the management but the work of an unskilled labour will have to be done by the workman and his colleagues on the basis of mutual help. They can work in spare time or on holidays. For a bachelor it may be a single room tenement but for a married person it must have at least two rooms and each room should measure 12' x 12'-6" x 10' (height) with a verandah attached to it. I am against providing latrines for every tenement because it would be difficult to procure the services of so many sweepers and they will always remain dirty. The best thing to do is to provide a few latrines for the womenfolk and for the sick. Men at large can go to the jungles to answer call of nature as they have been doing from ages. It is definitely more healthy than going to a stinking latrine. To obtain sweepers is already a problem and in case sweepers are also required in the jungle area where the mines are situated it will well nigh become impossible to obtain their services. Times are coming when the sweepers will be no more available and we will have to manage without them. The only remedy is flush system which the employers cannot reasonably be expected to provide. Similarly bath rooms can be provided for the womenfolk and the sick.

So far as the imported labour is concerned the only dispute between the parties is about the quality of houses. The labour wanted pucca houses while it was suggested by Shri Bajpai on behalf of the employers that they would supply asbestos roofing which is good enough. The size of the rooms however should be the same as mentioned above. A part of the verandah can be enclosed to serve as a kitchen. It is not necessary to have a separate kitchen. In case an employer is not able to provide housing accommodation to the imported labour or materials and skilled labour to local labour he will have to pay house rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem per worker or workers' family, till such time he fulfills the conditions mentioned above.

25. *Education*.—Education is the responsibility of the State and I am told that the Madhya Pradesh State has already provided primary Schools. In places where there is no school within a distance of three miles from a mine, schools be provided by the employers and they will engage one teacher for every 50 students.

26. *Medical Facilities*.—This is again the responsibility of the State. The employers are doing their little bit but it calls for further improvement. Dr. Kashikar dealt with at length about the medical facilities provided in foreign countries but it is difficult to achieve that target so soon. Anyhow I agree with him that mere providing of first aid boxes as required by Section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, is in fact no medical facility. Employers should jointly and severally take up this work in coordination with one another. For every 100 workers there should be a dispensary in charge of a qualified compounder. For every 500 workers there should be a dispensary run by a medical graduate and there should also be a maternity home for every 500 workmen.

27.—*Creches*.—Creches should be supplied at suitable places and there should be a trained ayah in charge of each creche.

28. *Recreation centres*.—Reading rooms and Recreation Centres be provided by the employers at suitable places. Newspapers be supplied in the Reading Rooms and a radio should also be put up at each centre. Cinema shows should be arranged occasionally and pictures depicting the ill effects of drinking liquor should be given a priority. Such facilities be extended if films are available at nominal rates from the Government. Games like volley-ball and foot-ball be provided and musical instruments like harmonium and tabla issued to *Bajan Mandalies* and dramatic societies of workers.

29. *Water*.—Section 19 of the Indian Mines Act provides that there shall be suitable arrangement for sufficient supply of cool and clean drinking water. Cool water is of course available during winter months but not in summer. Water is stored in iron drums which become very hot in summer and make it unfit for drinking. All employers must provide earthen pitchers for storing water in the summer season and the earthen pitchers should be changed fortnightly if not weekly. With this little expense the employers will earn a great gratitude of their workmen.

(4) BONUS

30 The principles for the grant of bonus are laid down in the Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Muir Mills Limited Vs Suti Mill Mazdoor Union* reported as 1955-I-L-L-J-1. Their Lordships have laid down as follows.—

"The term 'Bonus' is applied to a cash payment made in addition to wages. It generally represents the cash incentive given conditionally on certain standards of attendance and efficiency being attained."

"There are however two conditions which have to be satisfied before a demand for bonus can be justified and they are

- (1) when wages fall short of the living standard; and
- (2) the industry makes huge profits part of which are due to the contribution which the workmen make in increasing production

The demand for bonus becomes an industrial claim when either or both these conditions are satisfied

The principles for the grant of bonus were discussed and a formula was evolved by the Full Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in *Millowners Association, Bombay Vs. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay*, (1950 II-L-L-J 1247)

"As both labour and capital contribute to the earnings of the industrial concern, it is fair that labour should derive some benefit, if there is a surplus after meeting prior or necessary charges"

and the following were prescribed as the first charges on gross profits.
viz.—

- (1) provision for depreciation,
- (2) reserves for rehabilitation,
- (3) a return at 6 per cent of the paid-up capital, and
- (4) a return on the working capital at a lesser rate than the return on paid-up capital

The surplus that remained after meeting the aforesaid deductions would be available for distribution as bonus"

31 In the present case, the bonus has been demanded from 1948 but I think bonus can only be granted for the year 1953-54 (1st April 1953 to March 1954); and not for earlier period. So far as the income of the employers is concerned they have deliberately concealed it and have not placed their balance sheets on the record in spite of repeated requisitions. They were told that in case they wanted to have their balance sheets kept confidential, they could avail of the provisions of Section 21 but none has done so. Shri Chatterji, Secretary of the Pacific Minerals Limited who was examined on behalf of the employers' Association stated that he could not give the profits of the manganese mine owners. He said that he was also unable to disclose the profits earned by his company though it was a limited concern. He explained that the profits of the company are calculated on the total business done by the company which also includes the purchase and sale of ores and raising of other ores. Had he placed the balance sheets on the file, I would have known whether it was possible or not to separate the profits. Keeping back of the balance sheets by the employers raises a strong presumption that the profits have been heavy and they want to conceal their immense profits. Shri Anand Vishu Bhude, Manager of Shamji Narayanji put himself in the witness box to show that Messrs Shamji Narayanji suffered a loss to the tune of two lakhs thirty seven thousand rupees in the year 1954. He however did not produce any balance sheets and also did not bring any books of accounts to show that there was really any loss. So no reliance can be placed on his evidence. Some extracts from the balance sheets have been filed by Messrs Byramji Combine Limited and C. P. Syndicate Limited, Nagpur, marked Exhibits 88 to 96. These are not proper balance sheets but they are only extracts from the balance sheets and nobody verified them to be correct. The word 'true copy' is written on each sheet but nobody has signed under the word 'true copy'. No one has put himself in the witness box to vouchsafe the correctness of the figures, given in these extracts of balance sheets. Since the main balance sheets have been kept back, no idea can be formed about the profits of the company. The balance sheets of Messrs. Indian Minerals Limited have not been verified by any auditor, and they cannot be relied upon. Under the circumstances, there is nothing on record to show that any of the manganese mines who is a party to this reference has suffered any loss during the year 1953-54. Keeping back of the balance sheets leads to the

presumption that they have made colossal profits. Mr. Bardhan has stated that the employers have made such huge profits that they should be made to pay 12 months wages as bonus. I think he has put his demand rather high. I think four months basic wages as bonus would be proper amount to grant. This bonus for the year 1953-54 based on four months basic wages, be paid within one month of the publication of this award. Only those workmen will be eligible for the bonus who have worked during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954. The bonus will be payable on quarterly basis, and for each quarter the lowest attendance required will be 56 days in case of underground workers and 66 days in the case of other workers. In the case of a workman who works both underground and surface then the minimum days of attendance required will be in proportion to the days he worked in each place. For every quarter a workman will be entitled to one month's basic wage as bonus. The basic wage per quarter will be worked for a piece rated workman on the average earning during that quarter. The bonus will be also payable to daily rated and monthly rated workmen. When there is no distinction between the basic wage and the dearness allowance, then 75 per cent. of the total wages will be treated as basic wage.

32. Employers who have already paid bonus for this period can deduct the amount already paid by them from the amount payable under this award. If anybody has paid in excess of what has been granted above, then it would not be refunded.

(5) PROVIDENT FUND

33. I would rather enforce a scheme of gratuity than that of a provident fund. Most of the workmen in the mining industry are piece rated workers and to have gratuity suits them better. Moreover it is difficult to enforce a provident fund scheme without the help of the Government. It is up to the Government to enforce a provident fund scheme just like Coalmine Provident Fund Scheme. I do not want to impose a provident fund scheme without the assistance of the Government as a sufficient number of the manganese mine owners are petty owners and there are chances of embezzlement. It is true that a trust can be created and money can be ordered to be deposited in the Imperial Bank, but there are wheels within wheels. During the boom period even the men of very ordinary means, have taken up this industry as it does not require much of a capital to work a boulder or chille mine. What is required is about a dozen pick-axes and crow-bars, about a dozen baskets, a couple of hammers and a few chisels along with a few sieves and frames and this completes the paraphernalia for working an ordinary manganese mine. Such mine owners disappear on any fine morning. They cannot be trusted to handle the hard earned money of the illiterate labour. So I do not think it advisable to enforce any provident fund scheme unless it is taken up by the Government. I would have given a gratuity scheme but I find it beyond the scope of the present reference.

(6) WHETHER, AND IF SO, WHAT RETRENCHMENT COMPENSATION SHOULD BE PAYABLE TO WORKERS WHO DO NOT QUALIFY FOR COMPENSATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947 (XIV OF 1947).

34. Workmen demand retrenchment compensation over and above what is allowed by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953. It is argued on behalf of the employers that clause (2) of section 25J is a bar to the grant of any compensation beyond what is allowed by the Act. Clause (2) of Section 25J runs as follows:—

“(2) For the removal of doubts, It is hereby declared that nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any other law for the time being in force in any State in so far as that law provides for the settlement of industrial disputes, but the rights and liabilities of employers and workmen in so far as they relate to lay-off and retrenchment shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.”

From the above it will be clear that the rights and liabilities of employers and workmen in so far as they relate to retrenchment, will have to be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VA. So I agree with the learned counsel for the employers that it is not open to this Tribunal to grant any compensation over and above what is granted by the said Act. However there may be cases to which this Act does not apply. Section 25A runs as follows:—

“Application of Sections 25C to 25E. (1) Sections 25C to 25E inclusive shall not apply—

- (a) to industrial establishments in which less than fifty workmen on an average per working day have been employed in the preceding calendar month; or
- (b) to industrial establishments which are of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently.
- (2) If a question arises whether an industrial establishment is of a seasonal character or whether work is performed therein only intermittently, the decision of the appropriate Government thereon shall be final.

Explanation.—In Sections 25A, 25C, 25D and 25E, 'industrial establishment' means a factory as defined in clause (m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act 1948 (LXII of 1948) and includes a mine as defined in clause (j) of Section 2 of the Mines Act 1952 (XXXV of 1952)."

Whether an industrial establishment is seasonal or not is to be decided by the appropriate Government and I have no say in the matter. These provisions, of course, do not apply to industrial establishments which engage less than 50 workmen on the average per working day. In those cases my opinion is that retrenchment compensation should be paid according to the same scale and under the same conditions as provided by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953.

35. No other point has been raised before me. I therefore given my award in terms aforesaid.

[No. LR.3(41).]

(Sd.) P. S. BINDRA, Chairman,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

The 15th June 1955.

New Delhi, the 25th June 1955

S.R.O. 1410.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta Branch, and their workmen.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 1 OF 1955

PRESENT:

Shri P. S. Bindra, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*,

PARTIES:

The employers in relation to the Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta Branch,

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

Shri K. P. Lahiri, Barrister-at-Law, Shri S. Sen, Solicitor of Fowler & Co. and Shri S. L. Rawlinson, Manager, Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd.—*For the Employers*.

Shri Bibhu Kumar Choudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, and Shri Nalini Kanta Das, General Secretary, Overseas & Inland Insurance Employees' Association—*For the workmen*.

AWARD

By Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Order No. LR.90(33)/54, dated 14th January 1955, and LR.2(6)/55, dated 11th March 1955, the dispute between the employers in relation to the Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta Branch, and their workmen, in respect of the following matters has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

- (1) Scales of pay of clerical and subordinate staff.
 - (2) Leave—casual, privilege, medical and quarantine.
 - (3) Provident Fund.
 - (4) Gratuity.
 - (5) Retirement Age.
 - (6) Standing Orders.
- (1) Scales of pay of clerical and subordinate staff.

Usual notices were issued and both parties have filed their written statements. After preliminary discussion, the parties were ordered to file copies of agreements between workmen and insurance companies regarding wages prevalent in the insurance companies at Calcutta. Parties were also asked to enquire and file a statement showing the rates prevalent in several insurance companies at Calcutta. This has been done. The management has filed a comparative statement marked Exhibit 15 giving the rates of wages of clerical establishment and subordinate staff prevalent in the various insurance companies at Calcutta. The quotations about Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd. and Triton Insurance Co. Ltd. were wrong and the revised rates have been filed by the Union. The employers have also filed their balance sheets for the last three years. The employees have filed the comparative statement Exhibit 21 showing the rates prevalent in the various insurance companies at Calcutta. They have also filed a copy of the agreement (Exhibit 23) which took place between eleven insurance companies and their workmen on 21st December 1954. Exhibit 24 is another copy of the agreement which took place between the Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. and its workmen on 26th April 1955. Exhibit 25 is a copy of the agreement between the Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd. and its workmen which took place on 23rd February 1955. Similarly Exhibit 26 is the copy of the agreement between Triton Insurance Co. Ltd. and its employees which took place on 5th April 1955. Exhibit 27 is a copy of the agreement between Atlas Insurance Co. Ltd. and its employees which took place on 28th February 1955. According to these various agreements the employees claimed the following grade for the clerical staff:—

Rs. 85—5—110—8—166—15—286.

while the existing rate of pay is as follows:—

Rs. 55—4—71—5—96—7½—141—10—240.

So far as the subordinate staff is concerned the following rates have been demanded:—

Rs. 40—3—55—4—80—5—100.

while the existing rate is Rs. 30 per mensem with an increment of Rs. 2 per annum.

According to the present reference, only the scales of pay of clerical staff and subordinate staff have to be laid down. There is no power to revise the dearness allowance. The management has contended in para. 6 of the written statement as follows:—

“Now in placing the demands of the employees, the Association have put forward the dispute only in respect of ‘Basic Pay’ without bringing into consideration the question of ‘Dearness Allowance’, ‘Calcutta City Allowance’ and ‘Bonus’. We submit that in considering wage levels, it is incorrect to take into account the basic wage only. The total emoluments including all items such as ‘Dearness Allowance’, ‘Calcutta City Allowance’ and ‘Bonus’ should be considered together, as they certainly go towards meeting the cost of living. We, therefore, pray to the Honourable Court to take into consideration our present terms of ‘Dearness Allowance’, ‘Calcutta Allowance’ and ‘Bonus’ when the question of ‘Basic Pay’ is dealt with.

The contention of the company is not without force, and it is true that the dearness allowance and the Calcutta City allowance will have to be taken into consideration while fixing the pay. The bonus cannot be considered because it depends upon the profits of the company from year to year. It would have been better if the question of Dearness Allowance would have been referred along with the question of pay, but now as the matter stands, I would confine my finding to the scales of pay of the clerical and subordinate staff.

So far as the clerical staff is concerned, it is stated by the Union that Messrs. (1) Alliance Assurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (2) Caledonian and Century Insurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (3) North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Ltd., Calcutta, (4) New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta, (5) Royal Insurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (6) Northern Assurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (7) London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (8) South British Insurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, (9) Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Calcutta, (10) Commercial Union Assurance Co., Calcutta, and (11) Phoenix Assurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, entered into an agreement with their workmen on 21st December 1954, and agreed to pay the following rates:—

Clerical Staff:

Grade C. Rs. 80—5—150.

Grade B. Rs. 110—7½—200.

Grade A. Rs. 160—10—280.

Special grade—at the discretion of the management.

Subordinate Staff:

Peons, Bearers and the like—Rs. 32—1—50—2—60.

The above scales of pay are besides dearness allowance.

Hercules Insurance Co. Limited has also agreed to pay practically at the same rates *vide* Exhibit 25, dated 23rd February 1955. Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. has also agreed to pay the same rates *vide* its agreement Exhibit 24, dated 26th April 1955. These are of first class companies with global activities. I think the company in dispute cannot be taken to be at par with them. The premium income of the company in dispute is only about 18 lakhs of rupees a year and it does not run into crores of rupees like the above companies. Triton Insurance Co. Limited is paying at the following rates *vide* settlement Exhibit 26, dated 5th April 1955.

Grade B. Rs. 70—4—166.

Grade A. Rs. 110—7—201.

There is also a special grade, the scale and increment of which depend upon the discretion of the management.

Almost same rates are prevailing in Concord of India and the General Accident & Fire and General Life Assurance, *vide* Exhibit 15 filed by the management.

The management however relies upon the rates prevalent in the Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd. and Hindusthan General Insurance Society Limited. In the case of Standard General Assurance Co. Limited, the basic pay starts at Rs. 60 and the dearness allowance is Rs. 40 per mensem, while in the case of Hindusthan General Insurance Society Limited, the basic salary is Rs. 45 per mensem and dearness allowance Rs. 35 per mensem. The company in dispute is giving a starting pay of Rs. 55 and dearness allowance Rs. 55 per mensem plus Rs. 10 as Calcutta city allowance. It is true that the rates given by the present company favourably compare with Standard General Assurance Co. Limited and Hindusthan General Insurance Society Limited; but they are definitely lower than the rates prevalent in other concerns at Calcutta. The learned counsel for the union has argued that even according to the finding of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the appeals against the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), the minimum wage of a clerk comes to Rs. 67-8-0 per mensem calculated on the basis of 2·25 units at 180 living cost of index according to Dr. Akroyd's theory. The learned counsel for the workmen has also pointed out that Hindusthan General Insurance Society Limited on which the management relies, is paying a dividend at 4 per cent. only (*vide* Exhibit 34), while the company in dispute is paying dividend at 15 per cent, *vide* balance-sheets of the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 marked exhibits 17, 18 and 19 respectively. It is evident that the present company has got a better financial position and it has got the capacity to pay the normal rates prevalent in Calcutta. There is nothing on record to show as to what dividends are paid by Standard General Assurance Co. Limited. Therefore it is not clear as to why the rates are so low in this particular company. Considering all these circumstances, I think the rates paid by Triton Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, should be paid by the company in dispute. I, therefore, fix the salary of the clerical staff as follows:—

Grade B. Rs. 70—4—166.

Grade A. Rs. 110—7—201.

In addition to the above, there will be a special grade, the scale and increments of which will be at the discretion of the management.

So far as the adjustment of scales of pay is concerned, it will be adjusted in the next higher stage in the grade.

As regards dearness allowance, I give no direction as it is beyond the scope of this reference, but I hope that the management will keep in view the dearness allowance paid by Triton Insurance Company Limited.

So far as the subordinate staff is concerned, they are given a starting salary of Rs. 30 with an annual increment of Rs. 2 per mensem, which is more than allowed by some other concerns. So the present scale of pay of Rs. 30 and the annual increment of Rs. 2 will remain as it is. The documents filed by the company do not show the maximum and I therefore fix it at Rs. 70.

As regards the rest of the matters enumerated in the order of reference, there has been an agreement between the parties which is marked Exhibit 33, according to which the following terms have been settled. I consider them to be fair and reasonable.

(2) *Leave—casual, privilege, medical and quarantine.*

(a) *Casual leave.*—Each Employee shall be entitled at the discretion of the management to a maximum of 10(ten) days casual leave each year, it being understood that casual leave may not be added to privilege leave and that ordinarily not more than three days casual leave should be taken at a time.

(b) *Privilege leave.*—It is agreed that the following privilege leave shall henceforth be granted by the company to their clerical staff:—

14 days per annum—after completion of one year and until completion of 7 (seven) years service.

21 days per annum—after completion of 7 (seven) years and until completion of 15 years service.

28 days per annum—after completion of 15 (fifteen) years service.

It being understood that subject to the exigencies of the company's work, an employee may be permitted to accumulate leave for two years.

As regards subordinate staff, each individual will be allowed 28 (twenty-eight) days privilege leave on completion of each year of service, and there shall be no accumulation of such leave.

(c) *Medical and Quarantine leave.*—Left to the discretion of the management.

(3) *Provident Fund.*

So far as clerical staff is concerned the prevailing rule in the company will be followed. But so far as subordinate staff is concerned, contribution to the extent of Re. 1/- for one month is compulsory but the members of the subordinate staff shall have the option of contributing upto 6½ per cent of their basic pay and D.A. and in that case the company will be bound to contribute the same amount.

(4) *Gratuity.*

It is agreed that, subject in the case of the employee's voluntary retirement to his having served the company for a continuous period of 15 years, and subject to the employee's not having been dismissed for misconduct the company will pay a gratuity at time of retirement or death equivalent to the difference between the cost to them (with interest) of all other retiral benefits and 1½ months' leaving basic salary multiplied by the number of completed years of service.

(5) *Retirement age.*

The parties agree that the retirement age should remain at 58 (fifty-eight).

(6) *Standing Orders.*

The parties do not press for framing of any standing orders.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) P. S. BINDRA, *Chairman,*

The 18th June 1955

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR-90(33)/54.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 24th June 1955

S.R.O. 1411.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Assam Oil Company, Limited, Digboi, and their workmen in respect of bonus for the years 1951, 1952 and 1953;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

[No. LR3(66)/54.]

New Delhi, the 25th June 1955

S.R.O. 1412.—Whereas the management in relation to the Bharat Fire and General Insurance Limited, New Delhi, and the Bharat Fire Insurance Employees Union, New Delhi and Calcutta, on behalf of the workmen in the head office and all the Branches of the Company, have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute to a Tribunal in respect of the matters set forth in the said application and reproduced in the schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Bharat Fire Insurance Employees' Union, New Delhi and Calcutta, represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Salary Scales.
2. Classification of employees.
3. Promotion.
4. Adjustments in scales.
5. Dearness allowance.
6. Consolidating Dearness allowance.
7. House Rent allowance.
8. Machine allowance.
9. Bonus.
10. Provident Fund.
11. Gratuity.
12. Working Hours.
13. Overtime allowance.
14. Conveyance allowance.
15. Leaves.
16. Security of service.
17. Retirement.
18. Recognition of union.
19. Medical aid.
20. Holidays.
21. Transfer of employees.
22. Tiffin.
23. Library.
24. Union Office.
25. Late coming.
26. Cash Security deposit.
27. Confirmation.
28. Officiating allowance.
29. Outdoor duty allowance.
30. Children allowance.
31. Appointment of daffri.
32. Despatch peon allowance.
33. Cyclostyle Machine allowance.
34. Recruitment Rules.
35. Standing Orders.
36. New appointments.

37. Graduates allowances.
38. Merger of typing allowance.
39. Increments for the year 1955.
40. Curtailment of existing rights and privileges
41. Imposition of fines
42. Retrospective effect

[No. LR.90(15)/55.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th June 1955

S.R.O. 1413.—Whereas in the opinion of the Central Government there are in force rules applicable to the following scheduled employment, namely, employment in the Pilot Vessel 'Kennery' belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, making equally satisfactory provisions for the matters dealt with by rules 23, 24, 24A and 25 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified for general information that the said rules 23, 24, 24A and 25 shall not apply in relation to the scheduled employment specified above

[No. LWI-8(6)/55.]

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1414.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 and section 10, read with section 4, of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Advisory Committee appointed under section 6 of the said Act in the notification of the Ministry of Labour, No S.R.O. 2087, dated the 21st June, 1954, as subsequently amended, to advise the Central Government in making revision of minimum rates of wages fixed under the said Act in respect of the scheduled employments carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government, and the Advisory Board appointed under section 7 of the said Act in the notification of the Ministry of Labour No S.R.O. 2088, dated the 21st June, 1954, as subsequently amended, hereby makes revisions in the minimum rates of wages fixed for certain employments, as specified in Annexures I, II and III, and directs that this notification shall come into force on and from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India.

ANNEXURE I

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The rates of minimum wages fixed in Notification No S.R.O. 335, dated the 7th March, 1951, of the Ministry of Labour for certain categories of employees in column 1 of the table below shall be revised as indicated in column 2 of the said table

(1)			(2)	
Serial No of the notification dated 7-3-51	Category of employee as specified in the notification dated 7-3-51	Minimum basic rate of wages as fixed	Category of employee as revised	Minimum basic rate of wages as revised
40	Jamadars and Hookmen.	45	Jamadars and Shunting Porter, 1st Grade	45
45 (c)	Pointsmen Railway	35	Shunting Porter, 2nd Grade	35
46	Bellmen, Gatemen, Gate Peon, Lampmen, Bellow Boys.	30	Shunting Porter, 3rd Grade, Gatemen Gate Peons, Lampmen, Bellow Boys.	30
55	Light Tindals	60	Lighthouse Tindals	60

ANNEXURE II

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The rate of minimum wages fixed in Notification No. S.R.O. 590, dated the 29th March, 1952, of the Ministry of Labour for the category of employee specified in column 1 below shall be revised as indicated in column 2 below.

(1)			(2)	
Serial No. of the notification dated	Category of employee as specified	Minimum monthly basic rate of wages as fixed	Category of employee as revised	Minimum monthly basic rate of wages as revised
29-3-52				
188	Printer	40	Printing Machine Operator	64

ANNEXURE III

In Notification No. S.R.O. 590, dated the 29th March, 1952, of the Ministry of Labour, under the heading "Chief Accountant's Department", serial No. 12 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. LWI-7(5)/55.]

P. D. COMMAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (XLVI of 1948), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. PF.1(3)/54, dated the 23rd December, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be Inspectors for the purposes of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and the Hyderabad Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and directs that they shall, in relation to coal mines, exercise the powers and perform the functions of Inspectors under the said Act in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Assam and Hyderabad:—

1. Sri P. Chandra.
2. Sri N. Banerjee.
3. Sri D. C. Gupta.
4. Sri Raviansh Kumar.
5. Sri Raj Kumar Ram.
6. Sri A. Haldar.
7. Sri B. K. Sinha.
8. Sri O. P. Sharma.
9. Sri A. B. Prasad.
10. Sri Suraj Prasad Sharma.

[No. PF-6(20)/54-II.]

S.R.O. 1416.—In pursuance of paragraph 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, on the recommendation of the Government of West Bengal, Shri B. Sen Gupta, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, to the Government of West Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta, to be a member of the Regional Committee for the State of West Bengal in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri J. L. Kundu, I.A.S., and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1278, dated the 20th June, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry "(3) Shri J. L. Kundu, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Shri B. Sen Gupta, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta".

[No. PF-516(10)W.B.]

New Delhi, the 28th June 1955

S.R.O. 1417.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution the President hereby directs that the powers exercisable by the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952) to specify the authority to issue the sanction referred to in the said sub-section shall also be exercisable by the Chief Commissions of Delhi, Bhopal, Ajmer and Kutch and the Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh within their respective States.

[PF 43(4)/54-III.]

S.R.O. 1418.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution the President hereby directs that the powers exercisable by the appropriate Government under section 14B of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952) shall also be exercisable by the Chief Commissioners of Delhi, Bhopal, Ajmer, and Kutch and the Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh within their respective States.

[PF 43(4)/54-II.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th June 1955

S.R.O. 1419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Amendments

In the said Rules—

(1) After rule 55, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"55A. Notice of retrenchment.—If any employer desires to retrench any workman employed in his industrial establishment who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under him (hereinafter referred to as 'workman' in this rule and in rules 55B and 55C), he shall give notice of such retrenchment as in Form GG to the Central Government and such notice shall be served on that Government by registered post in the following manner:—

- (a) Where notice is given to the workman, notice of retrenchment shall be sent within three days from the date on which notice is given to the workman;
- (b) Where no notice is given to the workman and he is paid one month's wages in lieu thereof, notice of retrenchment shall be sent within three days from the date on which such wages are paid; and
- (c) Where retrenchment is carried out under an agreement which specifies a date for the termination of services, notice of retrenchment shall be sent so as to reach the Central Government at least one month before such date:

Provident that if the date of termination of service agreed upon is within 30 days of the agreement, the notice of retrenchment shall be sent to Government within 3 days of the agreement.

55B. Maintenance of seniority list of workmen.—The employer shall prepare a list of all workmen in the particular category from which retrenchment is contemplated arranged according to the seniority of their service in that category and cause a copy thereof to be posted on a notice board in a conspicuous place in the premises of the industrial establishment at least seven days before the actual date of retrenchment.

55C. Re-employment of retrenched workmen.—(1) At least ten days before the date on which vacancies are to be filled, the employer shall arrange for the display on a notice board in a conspicuous place in the premises of the industrial establishment details of those vacancies and shall also give intimation of those vacancies to every one of all the retrenched workmen eligible to be considered therefor, to the address given by him at the time of retrenchment or at any time thereafter:

Provided that where the number of such vacancies is less than the number of retrenched workmen, it shall be sufficient if intimation is given by the employer individually to the senior-most retrenched workmen in the list referred to in rule 55B, the number of such senior-most workmen being double the number of such vacancies:

Provided further that where the vacancy is of duration less than one month, there shall be no obligation on the employer to send intimation of such vacancy to individual retrenched workmen.

(2) Immediately after complying with the provisions of sub-rule (1), the employer shall also inform the trade unions connected with the industrial establishment, of the number of vacancies to be filled and the names of the retrenched workmen to whom intimation has been sent under that sub-rule:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-rule need not be complied with by the employer in any case where intimation is sent to every one of the workmen mentioned in the list prepared under rule 55B."

2. In the Schedule, after Form G, the following Form shall be inserted, namely:—

FORM GG

(See rule 55A)

Form of notice of retrenchment to be given by an employer under clause (c) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Name of employer _____ Address _____
Dated the _____ day of _____ 195 .
To _____

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

Sir,

Under clause (c) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV %
of 1947), I/we hereby inform you that I/we have decided to retrench _____
workmen with effect from the _____ for the reasons explained in the
annexe.

2. *The workmen concerned were given on the

*Retrenchment is being effected in pursuance

*The workmen were given on the @ 195

@ 195 one month's notice in writing as required
of an agreement, a copy of which is enclosed.

one month's pay in lieu of notice, as required under clause (a)

under clause (a) of section 25F of that Act.

of section 25F of that Act.

3. The total number of workmen employed in the industrial establishment
is— and the total number of those who will be effected by the retrenchment is
given below:—

Category or designation of workmen to be retrenched.	Number of workmen	
	Employed (1)	To be retrenched. (3)
1.		
2.		
3.		

Yours faithfully,
F

% Here insert the number of workmen.

@ Here insert the date.

* Delete the portion which is not applicable.

f Here insert the position which the person who signs this letter holds with the employer issuing the letter.

X Here insert the total number of workmen employed in the industrial establishment.

ANNEXE

Statement of reasons

Copy to—

- (1) Conciliation Officer (Central)

(Here enter office address of the Conciliation Officer in local area concerned).

- (2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

[No. LR.1(292)/53.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1955

S.R.O. 1420.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

- (1) Classification of jobs of Engineering Workshop Staff and fixation of their wages.
- (2) Revision of pay and other amenities of P.T. Railway Gate and Cabin Staff.
- (3) Uniforms and raincoats for class IV employees.
- (4) Washing allowance for scavenging and coal dock staff.
- (5) Whether house rent allowance from more than one worker for the same quarter can be deducted.
- (6) Whether deduction of fifty per cent. of house rent allowance from such workers as reside in Calcutta without family should be stopped forthwith.
- (7) Avenues of promotion for Class IV employees.
- (8) Appointment of a lady doctor in the hospital.
- (9) Extra allowance for watchmen working on holidays.
- (10) Free ferry service to workmen across the Hooghly to the workshop and back.
- (11) Leave with full pay for T.B. Patients.

[No. LR.3(82)/54.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Sec.

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1955

S.R.O. 1421.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 58 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the said Act, namely:—

MINES RULES, 1955

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Mines Rules, 1955.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, the rules shall apply to every mine of whatever description to which the Act applies.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952);

(b) "court of inquiry" means a court of inquiry appointed under section 24 of the Act;

(c) "form" means a form as given in the First Schedule;

(d) "section" means a section of the Act;

(e) "schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules;

(f) "manager" includes Mine Superintendent who is appointed by the owner or agent of a mine under section 17 of the Act and as such, responsible for the control, management and direction of a mine;

(g) "certifying surgeon" means a qualified medical practitioner appointed to be a certifying surgeon under section 11;

(h) "month" means the period from the 1st day of any month to the last day of the same month;

(i) "calendar year" means a year from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December;

(j) "shift" means each of the different periods of the day during which work of the same kind is carried out by one or more relay of persons.

CHAPTER II

MINING BOARD

3. **Mine owners' representatives.**—The two members referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be nominated from time to time in the manner specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

4. **Miners' representatives.**—(1) Where in any part of the territories to which the Act extends, or for any group or class of mines, a Mining Board is constituted—

(a) if there is one registered trade union of miners entitled to nominate one or two members in accordance with sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 12, the Central Government shall call on such trade union to nominate one or two persons as the case may be;

(b) if there are two or more registered trade unions of miners entitled to nominate one or two members in accordance with the said provisions of the Act, the Central Government shall, for each vacancy, call on such registered trade unions, in rotation in such order or priority as it may deem fit, to nominate a person to fill in the vacancy.

5. **Powers to co-opt members.**—(1) The Board may at any time and for such period as it thinks fit, co-opt as members of the Board any person or persons possessing a Mine Manager's first Class Certificate of Competency or a degree or diploma in mining or special knowledge in mining affairs.

(2) A member co-opted under sub-rule (1) shall exercise all the powers and functions of a member of the Board except that he shall not be entitled to vote on any question coming before the Board.

6. Term of office.—A person nominated under clause (c), clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 12 shall, unless he resigns his office or dies at an earlier date, hold office for a period of three years from the date of the notification appointing him a member of the Board and shall be eligible for renomination :

Provided that a member shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor is appointed.

7. Resignation.—(1) A member other than the Chairman may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman.

(2) The Chairman may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government.

(3) The resignation referred to in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) above shall take effect from the date of its acceptance by the Chairman or the Central Government as the case may be.

8. Absence from India.—(1) Before a member leaves India—

(a) he shall intimate to the Chairman the date of his departure from and the date of his expected return to India;

(b) if he intends to be absent from India for a period longer than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(2) If any member leaves India without taking the action required by sub-rule (1) he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure from India.

9. Notification of vacancies.—(1) The Chairman shall inform the Central Government as soon as a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board by the resignation or death of a member.

(2) In case such a vacancy occurs by the death of the Chairman information shall be furnished to the Central Government by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector nominated to the Board by the Central Government as the case may be.

10. Disposal of business.—(1) All questions which the Board is required to consider shall be considered either at its meetings or by circulation of papers as the Chairman may direct:

Provided that papers need not be circulated to any member who is absent from India at the time.

(2) When a question is referred by circulation of papers any member may request that the question be considered at a meeting of the Board, and thereupon, the Chairman may direct that it be so considered;

Provided that if three or more members make such a request, the Chairman shall direct that it be so considered.

11. Time and place of meetings.—The Board shall meet at such places and times as may be appointed by the Chairman.

12. Notice of meetings.—(1) The Secretary to the Board shall give at least fourteen days' notice to every member of the Board present in India of the time and place fixed for each meeting and shall send to every such member agenda of business to be disposed of at that meeting not less than seven days before the meeting :

Provided that when an emergent meeting is called, at least two days' clear notice shall be given.

(2) No business which is not on the agenda shall be considered at a meeting without the permission of the Chairman.

13. Presiding at meetings.—The Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Board at which he is present. If the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the members present shall elect one of them to preside over the meeting and the member so elected shall at that meeting exercise all the powers of the Chairman.

14. Quorum.—No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless at least four members are present:

Provided that at any meeting in which less than four members are present, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting to a date not less than fourteen days later and inform the members present and notify other members that he proposes to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting irrespective of the quorum, and it shall, thereupon, be lawful to dispose of the business at such adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members attending.

15. Decision by majority.—(1) Every question referred to the Board by circulation of papers shall, unless the Chairman, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 10 reserves it for consideration at a meeting, be decided in accordance with the opinions of the majority sending their opinions within the time allowed.

(2) All questions referred to a meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question.

(3) In the case of an equal division of votes, or opinions, the Chairman shall exercise an additional vote or opinion.

(4) Any member disagreeing with a decision of the Board may enter a note of dissent which shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

16. Minutes of the meetings.—(1) The Secretary of the Board shall circulate the proceedings of each meeting to all members of the Board, present in India, and thereafter record the proceedings in a minute book which shall be kept for permanent record.

(2) The record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

17. Allowances to non-official members.—Travelling and daily allowance to non-official members of the Board shall be regulated in accordance with the orders regarding allowances to non-official members of Committees, Commissions and Boards of Enquiry issued by the Central Government from time to time.

18. Correspondence and Accounts.—The Secretary of the Board shall conduct all the correspondence of the Board and keep its accounts.

19. Appearance at hearings.—Any appearance required to be made by a party before the Board, except for purposes of being examined as a witness, may be made either in person or by his agent duly authorised in writing, or by a legal practitioner on his behalf.

20. Proceedings to be in camera.—Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, the proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in camera and shall be regarded as confidential in nature.

CHAPTER III

COURT OF INQUIRY

21. Court of Inquiry to be public.—The person appointed to hold inquiry under section 24 of the Act shall hold the inquiry in public in such manner and under such conditions as the Court thinks most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident or other occurrences and for enabling the Court to make the report.

22. Recovery of expenses.—(1) If a court of inquiry finds that the accident was due to any carelessness or negligence on the part of the management the court may direct the owner of the mine to pay all or any part of the expenses of the inquiry in such manner and within such time as the court may specify.

(2) The amount directed to be paid under sub-rule (1) may on application by the Chief Inspector or Inspector to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situated, or where such owner is for the time being resident, be recovered by attachment and sale of any movable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such owner.

CHAPTER IV

CERTIFYING SURGEONS

23. Powers of Certifying Surgeon.—A Certifying Surgeon may within the local limits of his jurisdiction or in respect of mines or class or description of mines assigned to him make such inspection, examination or inquiry as he thinks fit for the purpose of the Act and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or manager of the mines concerned to afford the Certifying Surgeon all reasonably facilities for carrying out such inspection, examination or inquiry as the case may be.

24. Duties of Certifying Surgeons.—(1) For the purposes of examination and certification of young persons who desire to obtain a certificate of fitness, the Certifying Surgeon shall arrange a suitable time and place for the attendance of such persons, and shall give previous notice in writing of such arrangements to the managers of mines concerned within the local limits of his jurisdiction or mines or class or description of mines assigned to him.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall, upon a request being made to him by the Chief Inspector or Inspector, carry out such examination and furnish him with such report as he may indicate in respect of any mine or class or description of mines in which operations involve any risk of injury to the health of any person or class of persons employed therein.

(3) Every certificate of fitness granted by the Certifying Surgeon shall be prepared by filling up the foil and the counterfoil of the certificate, on both of which shall be impressed the left thumb mark of the adolescent in whose name the certificate is granted.

(4) The Certifying Surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein sign the foil and initial the counterfoil of the certificate and shall deliver the foil to the applicant unless the adolescent has been examined in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (5) of section 41, in which case the Certifying Surgeon shall deliver the foil to the manager of the mine in which the adolescent desires to be employed.

(5) A Certifying Surgeon revoking a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 41 shall write the word "Revoked" in red ink on the foil and the counterfoil of the certificate.

25. Certificate of fitness.—A certificate of fitness granted or renewed in Form K shall be deemed to be a certificate duly granted or renewed, as the case may be, in the manner provided for the purposes of sections 40, 43 and 47.

26. Duplicate certificate.—(1) If the Certifying Surgeon is satisfied that a certificate of fitness granted under these rules has been lost or otherwise mislaid, he may on application, after such verification, as he deems fit, grant a duplicate certificate to the applicant. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across any such duplicate certificate and initialled by him. The counterfoil of the certificate shall be simultaneously marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every duplicate certificate granted under sub-rule (1), a fee not exceeding one rupee shall be payable by the applicant. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register of all duplicate certificates so issued and shall initial each entry thereon.

(3) No duplicate certificate shall be granted to any adolescent otherwise than in accordance with the provision of this rule.

27. Re-examination.—(1) Every adolescent in respect of whom a certificate of fitness has been issued, so long as he remains employed in a mine, shall be re-examined by the Certifying Surgeon within twelve months of the date of the examination immediately preceding.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall upon making such re-examination, make necessary entries in the said certificate both on the foil and counterfoil and deliver the foil to the manager of the mine.

28. Fresh examination.—(1) If any person sent up for medical examination in pursuance of section 40 or section 43 or section 47 is not certified to be fit by the Certifying Surgeon he shall not without the permission in writing of an Inspector, be sent for another medical examination unless a period of six months has elapsed from the time when he was last sent up for medical examination.

(2) Any certificate obtained in contravention of sub-rule (1) shall be void.

29. Metal Tokens.—(1) The Certifying Surgeon shall issue to every adolescent to whom a certificate of fitness is granted, a metal token stamped with the letter 'P' and bearing the same serial number as the certificate.

(2) The person to whom such token is issued shall so long as the corresponding certificate remains in force, retain such token in his immediate possession and shall not transfer it or dispose of it. In the event of the corresponding certificate being revoked, the token shall be returned to the Certifying Surgeon.

(3) A duplicate token may be obtained for the reasons, in the manner and subject to the condition specified in rule 26.

(4) A record of every token so issued and the person to whom it is issued shall be maintained by the Certifying Surgeon.

CHAPTER V

HEALTH AND SANITATION PROVISIONS

30. Quantity of drinking Water.—(1) The quantity of drinking water to be provided in a mine or any part thereof shall be on a scale of at least half-a-gallon for every person employed at any one time and such drinking water shall be readily available at conveniently accessible points during the whole of the working shift.

(2) Where 100 persons or more are employed, either above ground or in opencast workings at any one time an Inspector may by order in writing require the drinking water to be effectively cooled by mechanical or other means available.

(3) No charge shall be made for the drinking water so supplied.

31. Storage of drinking water.—(1) If drinking water is not provided from taps connected with a water supply system, it shall be kept cool in suitable vessels sheltered from the weather and shall be emptied, cleaned and refilled every day. All practical steps shall be taken to preserve the water and the containing vessels in a clean and hygienic condition.

(2) If the source of drinking water is not from a public water supply system, an Inspector may by order in writing require the owner, agent or manager of the mine to submit with the least possible delay a certificate from a competent health authority or analyst as to the fitness of the water for human consumption.

32. Decision of Chief Inspector final.—If any question arises as to whether water supply arrangements are satisfactory and in accordance with the requirements of section 19 and rules 30 and 31 the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

33. Surface latrines and urinals.—(1) On the surface at every mine adequate latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided at conveniently accessible places separately for the use of males and females employed in the mine.

(2) The scale of latrine accommodation shall be at least one seat for every 50 males and at least one seat for every 50 females employed at any one time:

Provided that where sanitary latrines are maintained in bathing places, the number of latrines to be provided under this rule may include such sanitary latrines.

NOTE.—In calculating latrine accommodation any fraction less than 50 shall be reckoned as 50.

34. Standards of construction.—Every latrine on the surface provided for the use of persons employed in a mine shall conform to the following standards of construction—

- (a) it shall be on a site approved of in writing by an Inspector;
- (b) it shall be built of brick or other suitable building material;
- (c) it shall be adequately drained and properly ventilated and afforded effective protection from the weather;
- (d) it shall be of a type approved of in writing by an Inspector;
- (e) the floors and any interior surface of walls up to a height of four feet shall be cement panned or otherwise so finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface;
- (f) it shall be partitioned off so as to secure privacy and shall have a proper door and fastenings and where a latrine intended for the use of one sex adjoins a latrine intended for the use of other sex, the approaches shall be separate;
- (g) where a latrine is of the service type, the service chamber shall be provided with an efficient trap door and the receptacles for nightsoil shall be of galvanised iron;
- (h) the interior walls, ceilings and partitions shall be white-washed once at least in every four months, and the date of such white washing shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose:

Provided that this requirement regarding white washing shall not apply to those parts of walls, ceilings or partitions which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished so as to provide a smooth, polished and impervious surface but all these parts shall be washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in every seven days.

35 Sign Boards to be displayed.—Where persons of both sexes are employed there shall be displayed outside each latrine a sign-board in the language understood by the majority of workpersons "For Males" or "For Females" as the case may be. Each sign-board shall also have the figure of a man or a woman as the case may be.

36. Provision of water for washing etc.—(1) Where a piped water supply is available, a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible, shall be provided in or near such latrines.

(2) If piped water supply is not available a sufficient quantity of water shall be kept stored in suitable receptacles near such latrines.

37. Underground latrines.—If in any mine more than fifty persons are employed underground at any one time, latrines shall be provided underground on a scale approved by an Inspector at convenient points near the working shafts and at entrances to the districts or sections of the mine. The latrines shall be of a type approved of in writing by an Inspector.

38. Sanitation.—(1) At every mine all underground working places and travelling roads shall be kept clean from excreta.

(2) All latrines and urinals in or about a mine shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(3) Receptacles for night soil shall be cleaned and disinfected at least once in every day.

(4) Proper arrangements shall be made on the surface for the disposal of night soil and urine. Such arrangements shall comply with the requirements of any health authority or Mines Board within whose jurisdiction the mine is situated.

39. Obligation of workpersons.—(1) No person shall wantonly misuse or damage the latrines provided either on the surface or underground.

(2) No person shall pollute the underground workings of a mine with excreta. All persons employed underground shall acquaint themselves with the sanitary arrangements provided from time to time in the sections of the mine in which they have to work or pass.

CHAPTER VI

FIRST AID AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES

40. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or manager of a mine to see that adequate and suitable arrangements are made—

(i) for the training of persons in first-aid and the provision of such equipment as is prescribed in these rules;

(ii) for the speedy removal of serious cases of accidents or sickness from mines in hospitals.

41. First Aid qualifications.—No person other than a qualified nurse, dresser, compounder-cum-dresser or medical practitioner shall be appointed to render first-aid under these rules unless he is the holder of a valid first-aid certificate of the standard of St. John's Ambulance Association (India).

42. First Aid personnel.—At every mine the first-aid arrangements on the surface, in opencast workings and below ground shall be placed in charge of persons qualified in first-aid and the owner, agent or manager shall appoint such persons on the following scale—

(i) For every 100 persons or part thereof employed at any one time on the surface, or in opencast workings, if any, at least one qualified person;

(ii) For every 50 persons or part thereof employed at any one time below ground at least one qualified person.

43. Ambulance rooms.—(1) At every mine employing 500 or more persons on any one day of the preceding calendar year, there shall be provided and maintained in good order a suitable ambulance room.

(2) The ambulance room shall be situated at a convenient place on the surface of the mine and shall be used only for first-aid and ambulance work.

(3) The ambulance room shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and shall contain at least the equipment specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The ambulance room shall be in charge of a qualified medical practitioner assisted by at least one qualified compounder-cum-dresser, or a dresser, or a nurse authorised in writing by the manager and such medical practitioner, compounder-cum-dresser, dresser or a nurse, or either of them, shall always be readily available during the whole time persons are employed in the mine:

Provided that in any mine where in conformity with any other law for the time being in force an adequately equipped hospital or dispensary, as the case may be, is maintained the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(5) Every person who suffers an injury during the course of work shall report for examination or treatment at the ambulance room, hospital or dispensary, as the case may be, before leaving the mine irrespective of first-aid having been rendered at or near the place of work.

44. First Aid Stations.—(1) At every mine there shall be provided and maintained first-aid equipment as prescribed in the Third Schedule at one or more conveniently accessible stations above ground and in opencast workings where injured persons may receive first-aid treatment.

(2) First-aid equipment, as specified in the Third Schedule shall also be provided and maintained at suitable stations below ground in the workings of a mine near the working shafts and haulages and at entrances to districts or sections of the mine where injured persons may conveniently receive first-aid treatment.

(3) The number of such stations shall be at least one for every one hundred persons or part thereof employed in the mine at any one time and the person or persons in charge of such stations shall be readily available throughout the shift.

(4) It shall be the duty of the person in charge of a first-aid station to see that the equipment provided under this rule is kept in good order and that it is replenished from time to time.

(5) A list of all persons in charge of first-aid stations shall be kept pasted up in the first-aid room or on a notice board near the entrance to the mine.

45. Carrying of first-aid outfit by officials.—Every supervisory official who is in immediate charge of a mine or part and qualified to render first-aid shall carry while on duty a first-aid outfit consisting of one large sterilized dressing, one small sterilized dressing and an ampule of tincture of iodine or other suitable antiseptic. This outfit shall be securely packed to protect it against dirt and water.

CHAPTER VII

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS

46. Persons holding positions of supervision or management etc.—For the purpose of Section 37, the following shall be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity—

- (a) superintendent, manager, undermanager, underground manager, underground agent, and assistant manager;
- (b) mining, electrical and mechanical engineer;
- (c) overman, foreman, assistant forman, sirdar, shift-boss and head-mestri, or any person holding an equivalent position;
- (d) mechanical and electrical foreman;
- (e) surveyor and assistant surveyor;
- (f) medical officer, chemist, assayer, metallurgist and welfare or personnel officer;
- (g) clerk, accountant and register keeper;
- (h) any other person who in the opinion of the Chief Inspector holds a position of supervision or management.

47. Weekly day of rest.—(1) For the purpose of Sections 28 and 29 a day of rest for any person shall mean a period of rest of at least 24 consecutive hours.

(2) There shall be posted up in a conspicuous place outside the office of every mine a notice showing the weekly day of rest. Where the weekly day of rest is not the same day for all persons employed in the mine the notice shall show the day of rest allowed to each relay, or set of persons, or individual.

48. Notice regarding hours of work.—(1) The notice of hours of work referred to in sub-section (1) of section 36 shall be maintained in Form A.

(2) In addition to the particulars specified in sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 36 to be shown in the notice, shall also show the particulars of the system in which periodical changes of shifts are made for all or each set of persons employed in the mine.

(3) A copy of the notice shall be affixed on the first page in the registers maintained in Forms B, C, D and E.

49. Compensatory days of rest.—(1) The compensatory days of rest to be allowed under sub-section (1) of section 29 shall be so spaced that in any one week not more than two such days shall be allowed to any one person.

(2) On or before the last day of every month, there shall be displayed on a notice board outside the office of the mine a list of all persons who have not been allowed compensatory days of rest during that month, and the dates on which compensatory days of rest will be allowed to them in the following two months.

(3) In the event of a person being discharged or dismissed such number of compensatory days as are due to him, shall not be reckoned as part of any period of notice to which he is entitled under any rule, award, agreement or contract of service, and he shall be allowed all such days of compensatory rest before the date of his discharge or dismissal.

(4) There shall be maintained at every mine a register of compensatory days of rest in Form F.

50. Exemption from hours and limitation of employment.—For the purpose of section 39 of the Act, male adults employed in a mine on any work specified in column 1 of the Fourth Schedule shall be exempted from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in column 2, subject to such conditions as are specified in column 3.

51. Transfer or termination of employment.—(1) When a person is transferred from one set or relay to another or from one shift to another, particulars of the same shall be entered against his name in the register maintained in Form B.

(2) When the employment of a person in a mine is terminated either due to dismissal, discharge or otherwise, the date of such termination shall be entered against his name in the said register.

52. Employment of adolescents.—No adolescent shall be employed in a mine—

- (a) below ground where the dust produced in mining operations is known to constitute a hazard to health; or
- (b) in close proximity to any machinery for crushing, screening or preparing mineral or rock for use or sale, where the concentration of dust in the atmosphere constitutes a hazard to health; or
- (c) in any operation connected with any machinery involving risk of injury from any moving part either of the machine or any adjacent machine; or
- (d) in any work which is unduly arduous; or
- (e) in any apprenticeship or vocational training except under the immediate supervision of competent adult person; or
- (f) alone in a place remote from other workpersons.

CHAPTER VIII

LEAVE WITH WAGES AND OVERTIME

53. Register of leave with wages.—(1) The registers referred to in section 55 shall be maintained in Forms G and H:

Provided that if the Chief Inspector or an Inspector is of opinion that any muster roll or register maintained in accordance with any other rules for the time being in force, gives all the particulars required for the observance of Chapter VII of the Act, he may, by an order in writing, direct that such muster roll or register shall to the corresponding extent, be maintained in place of the registers in Forms G and H.

(2) The registers mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall be preserved for a period of two years after the last entry in them has been made and shall not be destroyed even after the expiry of that period unless it has been certified by an Inspector that the leave account therein has been properly transferred to the new registers.

54. Leave with wages.—(1) For the purpose of section 51, a period of twelve months continuous service shall commence with the first day of a calendar year;

Provided that for a person whose period of continuous service commences otherwise than on the first day of a calendar year, leave with wages shall be allowed in proportion hereinafter specified in sub-rule (2) if the ratio of the number of attendances put in by such a person to the number of days from the date of commencement of his service upto the last day of the calendar year is not less than the ratio of the respective attendances specified in sub-section (2) of section 51 to the number of days in that calendar year.

(2) A person entitled to leave with wages under the above proviso shall be allowed leave with wages for the number of days calculated at the rate of—

(a) in the case of an employee paid by the month one day for every 19 attendances put in by him;

(b) in case of any other employee except a loader, or one employed below ground on piece rate basis, one day for every 38 attendances put in by him;

(c) in case of a loader or other person employed below ground on piece rate basis, one day for every 27 attendances put in by him;

Provided that in calculating leave at the rates laid down in clauses (a), (b) and (c) no person shall be entitled to leave with wages for a period longer than those provided for in section 51.

(3) In calculating leave under this rule any fraction of leave of half-a-day or more shall be treated as one full day and fraction of less than half-a-day shall be omitted.

55. Arrears of leave.—A person who had applied for but had been refused any leave to which he was entitled shall be allowed that leave in the succeeding calendar year.

56. Payment of leave wages due if a person dies.—In the event of death of any person entitled to leave with wages all arrears of such leave wages shall accrue to his legal heirs or nominee as the case may be.

57. Leave with wages register for exempted mines.—In a mine where an exemption is granted under section 56, there shall be maintained a register showing against the name of each person full details of leave due, leave allowed and wages paid therefor in such manner as may be approved by an Inspector.

58. Period of continuous service.—For the purpose of section 51, a period of service shall be deemed to be continuous which has not been interrupted by a period of unauthorised absence from work exceeding 14 days.

59. Overtime Register.—The register required by sub-section (4) of section 33 shall be maintained in Form I.

60. Extra wages for overtime.—For the purpose of section 33, overtime shall be paid at the end of each wage-period, and a person shall be entitled to receive overtime payment calculated on the basis of his daily wages or earnings.

NOTE 1.—In calculating overtime on any day a fraction of an hour less than 30 minutes shall be ignored and a fraction of 30 minutes or more shall be counted as one hour.

NOTE 2.—In calculating the ordinary rate of wages or earnings in the case of a person paid by the month the daily wages shall be $\frac{1}{26}$ th of his monthly rate of wages and in the case of any other person it shall be the ordinary rate of his daily wages or earnings as the case may be.

61. Cases of exemption under section 56.—(1) Where an exemption is granted under section 56, the Manager shall display at the main entrance of the mine, a notice giving full details of the system established in the mine for leave with wages and shall send a copy of it to the Inspector.

(2) No alteration shall be made in the Scheme approved by the Central Government at the time of granting exemption under section 56 without its previous sanction.

CHAPTER IX

WELFARE AMENITIES

62. Provision of Shelters.—At every mine employing 150 or more persons on any one day of the previous calendar year, there shall be provided adequate and suitable shelters at or near loading wharves, opencast workings, workshops and mine entrances where 25 or more persons are ordinarily employed at any one time, for taking food and rest:

Provided that any canteen maintained in accordance with these rules may be regarded as part of the requirements of this rule.

63. Standards of Shelters.—Every shelter shall—

- (a) have a floor area of not less than 150 square feet and a height to the lowest part of the roof of not less than 9 feet;
- (b) be so constructed as to afford effective protection from the weather;
- (c) be constantly provided with an adequate supply of cool and wholesome drinking water during the working hours of the mine;
- (d) be kept in a clean and tidy condition.

64. Provision of canteens.—At every mine employing 250 or more persons on any one day in the previous calendar year, where the Chief Inspector or Inspector so requires, there shall be provided within the precincts of the mine a canteen for the use of all persons employed:

Provided that in case of any mine or mines where a canteen is already in existence or where a single canteen is serving two or more adjoining mines, the Chief Inspector or an Inspector may, if he is satisfied that the said canteen is being run efficiently and that it adequately serves the purpose for which it has been established, waive all or any of the requirements specified in these rules.

65. Standards of canteen.—Every canteen shall—

- (a) be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Chief Inspector or Inspector;
- (b) be situated not less than 50 ft., from any latrine, urinal, boiler house, engine room, coal heap, ash heap or heap of other material and any other source of dust or smoke;
- (c) be sufficiently lighted during all hours when open for use;
- (d) be provided with a washing place for females suitably separated or screened to secure privacy;
- (e) be white washed or colour washed inside the rooms and passages at least once a year and woodwork and structural iron or steel work shall be varnished or painted at least once every three years:

Provided that the inside walls of the kitchen shall be whitewashed or colour washed once every four months:

- (f) be provided with receptacles for garbage and have drains to carry away waste water.

66. Furniture and equipment.—In every canteen there shall be provided and maintained—

- (a) sufficient furniture, utensils and other equipment necessary for its efficient operation;
- (b) an adequate supply of cool and wholesome drinking water;
- (c) suitable clean clothes for persons cooking and serving food, drink, etc.

67. Cleanliness.—(1) The canteen and its precincts shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

(2) An adequate supply of hot water shall be provided for cleansing utensils and equipment and all furniture, utensils and other equipment shall be kept clean and in a hygienic condition.

68. Provisions of staff.—The owner, agent or manager shall appoint supervisory and other staff sufficient for the proper working of the canteen.

69. Canteen Managing Committee.—(1) The owner, agent or manager shall appoint a Canteen Managing Committee which shall be consulted from time to time, but not less than once a month, as to the management and working of the Canteen

(2) (a) The Committee shall consist of an equal number of members nominated by the owner, agent or manager and elected by the persons employed in the mine. The number of elected members shall be on a scale of one for every 1,000 persons employed, provided that the number shall not be more than 5 or less than 2.

(b) The term of office of the elected members shall be two years commencing from the date of the last election, no account being taken of a bye-election.

(c) The owner, agent or manager shall determine the procedure for and supervise the elections to the Committee.

(3) The owner, agent or manager shall appoint either himself or his nominee as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee and the Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Committee.

(4) The proceedings of every meeting of the Committee shall be recorded in a minute book and shall be signed by the Chairman.

70. Prices to be charged.—Food, drink and other items served in a canteen shall be sold on a non-profit basis and the prices charged shall be subject to the approval of the Canteen Managing Committee. A list of approved prices shall be conspicuously displayed in the Canteen in English, Hindi and in the language of the district in which the mine is situated.

71. Accounts.—Proper accounts pertaining to the canteen shall be maintained. Such accounts shall be audited once every twelve months by a competent accountant or auditor, and a balance-sheet shall be submitted to the Canteen Managing Committee not later than two months after the date of closing of the accounts.

72. Welfare Officers.—(1) In every mine wherein 500 or more persons are ordinarily employed there shall be appointed at least one Welfare Officer:

Provided that if the number of persons ordinarily employed exceeds 2,000, there shall be appointed additional Welfare Officers on a scale of one for every 2,000 persons or fraction thereof.

(2) No person shall act as a Welfare Officer of a mine unless he possesses—

(a) a University degree;

(b) a degree or diploma in Social Science or Labour Welfare from any institution recognised by the Government and preferably practical experience of handling labour problems in any industrial undertaking for at least three years; and

(c) a knowledge of the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by the majority of persons employed in the mine;

Provided that in case of a person already in service as a Welfare Officer in a mine the above qualifications may, with the approval of the Chief Inspector, be relaxed.

(3) Where by reason of temporary absence, illness, or any other similar cause, the Welfare Officer is unable to perform his duties, the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act in his place:

Provided that no such authorities shall have effect for a period in excess of 30 days except with the previous consent of the Chief Inspector or Inspector.

(4) A written notice of every such appointment, authorisation, discharge or dismissal and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within 7 days from the date of such appointment, authorisation, discharge or dismissal.

73. Duties of Welfare Officers.—The duties of Welfare Officers shall be—

(i) to establish contacts and hold consultations with a view to maintain harmonious relations between the management and persons employed in the mine;

(ii) to bring to the notice of the management the grievances of employees, individual as well as collective, with a view to securing their expeditious redress;

- (iii) to promote relations between management and employees which will ensure productive efficiency as well as amelioration in the working conditions and to help workers to adjust and adapt themselves to their working environments;
- (iv) to assist in the formation of Works and Joint Production Committees, Co-operative Societies and Safety-First and Welfare Committees, and to supervise their work;
- (v) to help the management in regulating the grant of leave with wages and explain to the workers the provisions relating to leave with wages and other leave privileges and to guide the workers in the matter of submission of applications for grant of leave for regulating authorised absence,
- (vi) to advise on welfare provisions, such as housing facilities, food stuffs, social and recreational facilities, sanitation, individual personnel problems and education of children;
- (vii) to supervise welfare activities, statutory or otherwise, including education and training of employees;
- (viii) to suggest measures which will lend to raise the standard of living of workers and in general promote their well being,
- (ix) to perform any other duty connected with the welfare of the persons employed in mines.

74 Conditions of service.—(1) A Welfare Officer shall be given appropriate status corresponding to the status of the other executive heads of the mine.

(2) The conditions of service of a Welfare Officer shall be the same as of other members of the staff of corresponding status in the mine: Provided that, in the case of discharge or dismissal, the Welfare Officer, shall have a right of appeal to the Chief Inspector whose decision thereon shall be final and binding upon the owner, agent or manager of the mine as the case may be.

CHAPTER X

REGISTERS AND NOTICES

75 Maintenance and production of reports, registers and other records.—All reports, registers and other records maintained in pursuance of the regulations, rules or byelaws, unless otherwise provided for, shall—

- (a) be kept at an office or the nearest convenient building within the precincts of the mines;
- (b) be legibly entered in ink in English, Hindi or either in the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by a majority of the persons employed in the mine;
- (c) be preserved in original for a period of one calendar year after the date of the last report or entry.

Provided that when the original record is lost or destroyed before the expiry of one year's period true copies thereof, if available, shall be preserved for the prescribed period;

- (d) be produced on demand before the Chief Inspector or Inspector or any person authorised in that behalf by the Central Government

76 Register of minor accidents.—The register required by sub-section (3) of section 23 shall be maintained in Form J

77 Register of employees.—The register required by sub-section (1) of section 48 shall be maintained in Form B.

78 Register of daily attendance.—(1) The registers required by sub-section (4) of section 48 of persons employed in the mine (a) belowground, (b) in open-cast workings and (c) above ground shall be maintained in Forms C, D and E respectively.

(2) The entries in the register maintained in Form C shall be made at the entrance or entrances to the mine, at the time when a person against whose name the entry is made enters or leaves the mine

(3) The entries in the registers maintained in Forms D and E shall be made at suitable points on the premises of the mine with reasonable despatch, at the commencement and end of the period of work.

79. Postings of abstracts, bye-laws and notices.—(1) The abstracts of the Act as given in the Fifth Schedule shall be posted up outside the Office of every mine in English, Hindi and either in the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by a majority of the persons employed in the mine.

(2) The bye-laws shall be posted up in the manner required by sub-section (5) of Section 61, in English, Hindi and either in the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by a majority of the persons employed in the mine:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may require the abstracts and the bye-laws to be posted up in any Indian language other than the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by a majority of the persons employed in the mine.

(3) Every notice required to be posted up under these rules shall be in English, Hindi and either in the language of the district in which the mine is situated or the language understood by a majority of the persons employed in the mine.

(4) The abstracts, byelaws and notices required to be posted up by the Act, regulations and the rules shall be maintained in a clear and legible condition.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

80. Observance of local time.—For the purpose of section 4, the local mean time that shall ordinarily be observed in any class or group of mines situated in any local area, specified in column 1 of the Sixth Schedule shall be as specified in column 2 thereof.

81. Intoxicating drugs and drinks.—(1) No intoxicating drink or drug shall be carried or permitted to be carried belowground into the workings of a mine or part.

(2) No person shall, during the course of his employment in or about a mine, possess, carry or consume any intoxicating drink or drug or remain in a state of intoxication or drunkenness.

82. Occupational diseases—Fees of medical practitioner.—A medical practitioner making an examination in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 25, shall be paid as follows—

- (a) a fee not exceeding rupees sixteen for each clinical examination;
- (b) a fee not exceeding rupees sixteen for each X-ray examination.

83. Mode of payment of fees etc.—The fees or other expenses payable by the owner, agent or manager under these rules shall be paid directly into the treasury or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India and the receipt of the treasury or bank shall be sent to the Chief Inspector along with the particulars to which the fees or other expenses relate.

CHAPTER XII

RESCISSION AND SAVINGS

84. Rescission and Savings.—(1) All rules framed by State Governments under section 30 of Indian Mines Act, 1923, those contained in chapters II, III and VI of the Mysore Gold Mines Rules, 1953, and those issued *vide* the Government of India notification No. S.R.O. 2403, dated the 12th July, 1954, are hereby rescinded, but all acts done, orders issued and certificates granted or renewed under any rule so rescinded, so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively done, issued, granted or renewed under these rules.

(2) The rules contained in Chapters IV and V of the Mysore Gold Mines Rules, 1953, shall continue to apply to gold mines in the State of Mysore in addition to these rules.

FIRST SCHEDULE
FORMS
FORM A

[See Rule 48(1)]

Name of the Mine.....

Owner.....

Notice of Commencement and end of work

It is hereby notified that persons employed at this mine shall begin and end their periods of work between the hours set out below.

Serial No.	Class or kind of Employment	Sex	Adult or Adolescent	Place of work Above Ground working Below ground	Set or Relay Number (A, R, C, etc.)	1. Set or Relay	A	B	C	D	Etc.
						2. Shift.	I 2 3	I 2 3	I 2 3	I 2 3	I 2 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	Period of work					
						3. Begins*	A.M. _____ P.M. _____				
						Ends*	A.M. _____ P.M. _____				
						*Interval for rest if any	A.M. _____ P.M. _____				
						4. Begins*	A.M. _____ P.M. _____				
						Ends*	A.M. _____ P.M. _____				
						5. System of change of shifts.					
						6. Date on which this notice was first exhibited.					

NOTE.—*The words and letters not required shall be scored out.

Signature of Manager.

Date.....

FORM B

[See Rules 48(3), 51 and 77]

Year Ending.....19 .

Register of employees

Name of Mine—

Name of Owner—

Serial Number	Name and surname of employee	Father's/Husband's Name	Age and Sex	Nature of employment (Above or Below ground or opencast workings)	Class or kind of employment (Set or Relay)	Particulars of Transfer to another set or relay	Serial Number	Home address of employee (Village, Thana, District)	Date of commencement of employment	Date of termination or leaving of employment	Signature or thumb impression of employee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

NOTE FOR ADOLESCENTS ONLY

Serial Number and date of certificate of fitness shall be entered in the remarks column

Month.....

Week Ending			Week Ending			Week Ending			Week Ending			Week Ending		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Relay	Shift	Date of weekly rest	Relay	Shift	Date of weekly rest	Relay	Shift	Date of weekly rest	Relay	Shift	Date of weekly rest	Relay	Shift	Date of weekly rest

Signature of Registrar

eper.

1186

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 2, 1955

[PART II—Sec. 3

FORM C

[See Rules 48(3) and 78]

Register of persons employed below ground during the week commencing

and ending... 19 ..

Name of Mine.....

Part or Section of Mine

Name of Owner

Hours of Shift

Begins

A.M.

P.M.

Ends

A.M.

P.M.

Serial Number	Name and surname of employee	Age & Sex	Class or kind of employment	Relay or Set No.	Serial No. from Form B Register	Time should be recorded against each entry														Total		Remarks
						—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		No. of days worked	No. of hours worked			
						In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
						In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out			
INITIALS OF REGISTER KEEPER																WEEKLY ABSTRACT		Miners including loaders	Adolescents	Others		
																Total No. of attendances.						
																Total No. of absentees.						

FORM D

[See Rule 48(3) and 78]

Register of persons employed in opencast working during the week commencing and ending

19 .

Name of Mine.....

Part or Section of Mine

Name of Owner.....

Hours of Shift

Begins

A.M.

P.M.

Ends

A.M.

P.M.

Serial Num- ber	Name and surname of employee	Age & Sex	Class or kind of em- ploy- ment	Relay or Set No.	Serial No. from Form B Regis- ter	Time should be recorded against each entry														Total		Remarks	
						—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		No. of days work- ed	No. of hours work- ed				
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20		21	22	23
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
						In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out				
INITIALS OF REGISTER KEEPER						WEEKLY ABSTRACT														Miners includ- ing loaders	Adol escents	Women	Others
						Total No. of atten- dances.																	
						Total No. of absentees.																	

FORM E

[See Rules 48(3) and 78]

Register of persons employed above ground during the week commencing _____ and ending _____ 19 .

Name of Mine

Part or Section of mine

Name of Owner

Hours of Shift

Begins

Ends

A.M.

P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

Serial Number	Name and surname of employee	Age & Sex	Class or kind of employment	Relay or Set No.	Serial No. from Form B Register	Time should be recorded against each entry																Total		Remarks
						—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		—day		No. of days worked	No. of hours worked			
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21	22	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
						In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out					
INITIALS OF REGISTER KEEPER																WEEKLY ABSTRACT		Men	Women	Adolescents.				
																Total No. of attendances.								
																Total No. of absentees.								

FORM F

[See Rule 49(4)]

Register of Compensatory Days of Rest

Name of Mine

Owner

Year

Serial No. from Form B Register	Name and surname of employee	Class or kind of employment set or Relay No.	No. of days of compensatory rest due in the previous calendar year	Dates on which weekly days of rest have not been allowed				Dates on which compensatory days of rest have been allowed				No. of days of compensatory rest due on 31st December.	Remarks
				1st January to 31st March.	1st April to 30th June.	1st July to 30th Sept.	1st October to 31st December.	1st January to 31st March.	1st April to 30th June.	1st July to 30th Sept.	1st October to 31st December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(See Rule 53)

Name of Mine.....

Owner

1191

Name of Mine.....
Owner.....

LPART II—SEC. 3

NOTE—The date of payment of arrears of leave wages shall be entered in the Remarks column.

FORM I

(See Rule 59)

Register of Overtime Wages.

Name of Mine.....

Owner

Month.....

Serial Number from Register	Name and Surname of employee	Nature of work above or below ground	Class or kind of employment	Ordinary rate of wages	Overtime rate of wages	Week ending			Week ending			Week ending			Week ending			Week ending			Remarks
						Number of overtime hours	Overtime earnings	Date of payment	Number of Overtime hours	Overtime earnings	Date of payment	Number of overtime hours	Overtime earnings	Date of payment	Number of overtime hours	Overtime earnings	Date of payment	Number of overtime hours	Overtime earnings	Date of payment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

NOTE:—The total number of hours of overtime work for the month shall be shown in the Remarks column.

FORM J

(See Rule 76)

Register of Minor Accidents

Name of Mine

Owner

Year.....

Serial Number	Date of entry	Date and hour of accident	Classification of accident.	Name and Surname of person injured	Class or kind of employment	Nature of injury	Date of return of the injured person to work	Duration of enforced absence from work	Initial of attending Medical Practitioner	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE.—In the event of an injury proving “serious” or “fatal,” or when an injured person proceeds on leave or leaves his employment particulars shall be entered in the Remarks column.

FORM K

(See Rule 25).

Certificate of Fitness.

Counterfoil of Certificate of Fitness

Foil of Certificate of fitness.

1. Serial No.....
Date.....Serial No.....
Date.....

2. Name and surname

I certify that I have personally
examined (name and surname)3. Father's/Husband's
Name.....

Son/daughter/wife of.....

4. Sex.....
5. Permanent Home Address Village/
Thana District.....residing at.....
who is desirous of being employed in a mine,
and that his/her age, as nearly as can be
ascertained from my examination is.....
years and that he/she is fit for work in
a mine as an adult/adolescent, above,
ground/below ground.6. Age certified or the date of birth, if avail-
able.....7. Physical fitness for work as an adult/
adolescent, above ground/below
ground.....

8. Descriptive marks.....

This certificate is valid up to.....19

His/Her descriptive marks are

9. Certificate valid upto

10. Reasons for
(1) Refusal of certificate

(2) Certificate being revoked

Signature/(Thumb Impression)
Certifying Surgeon.

Signature/(Thumb Impression)

This certificate is hereby renewed upto
the.....day of.....19 .

Initial of certifying Surgeon

Certifying Surgeon.

Certificate renewed upto the.....
day of.....19 .This certificate is hereby renewed upto
the.....day of.....19 .

Certifying Surgeon.

Certifying Surgeon.

Certificate renewed upto the.....
day of.....19 .

Certifying Surgeon.

NOTE.—Exact details of cause of Physical
disability should be clearly stated.

SECOND SCHEDULE

*See Rule 43(3).**Equipment of an ambulance room.*

- (a) A stretcher and a table of convenient height (about 2½ feet) large enough to stand the stretcher on ;
- (b) a bench or chairs and one screen ;
- (c) a glazed sink with water readily available ;
- (d) soap, towel and nail brush ;
- (e) a supply of suitable sterilized dressings, cotton wool, bandages and adhesive plaster ;
- (f) a supply of tincture of iodine (2 per cent alcoholic solution) or other antiseptic solution ;
- (g) blankets and hot-water bottles ;
- (h) sets of splints (4½ ft., 3 ft. and 1 foot), with necessary triangular bandages for applying them ;
- (i) a supply of drinking water and a drinking vessel,
- (j) a tourniquet, scissors and safety pins ;
- (k) a pair of artery forceps ;
- (l) one eyebath ;
- (m) two clinical thermometers ;
- (n) one record syringe (5 c.c.) ;
- (o) an adequate supply of anti-tetanus serum and morphine ampules ;
- (p) first-aid boxes or cupboards not less than one for every 150 persons employed in the mine stocked with requisites specified in the Third Schedule ; and
- (q) stove or other apparatus for boiling water.

THIRD SCHEDULE

*See Rule 44(1)**Requisites of a first-aid station*

- (a) A stretcher with two blankets ;
- (b) sets of splints (4½ ft., 3 ft., 1 ft.) with necessary triangular bandages for applying them ;
- (c) first-aid boxes or cup-boards not less than one for every 150 persons employed contained at least—
 - (i) a sufficient supply of large and small sterilized dressings and burn dressings ;
 - (ii) a sufficient supply of sterilized cotton-wool and of adhesive plaster ;
 - (iii) a supply of roller bandages ;
 - (iv) a supply of tincture of iodine or other antiseptic solution ;
 - (v) a tourniquet, scissors and safety pins ; and
 - (vi) a piece of carbolic soap.

NOTE.—Each first-aid box or cup-board shall be distinctly marked with the sign of Red Cross and with the words "FIRST-AID" and nothing except appliances or requisites for first aid shall be kept in it.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See Rule 50).

Exemptions from hours and limitations of employment

Nature of work	Extent of exemption	Conditions attached to exemption
1. Emergency involving serious risk to the safety of the mine or of persons employed therein such as accidental explosion, ignition of gas, spontaneous heating, outbreak of fire, influx of noxious gases, irruption of water, premature collapse of any part of a mine or failure of power supply.	Sections 28, 30, 31, 34 and 36(5).	(1) No person shall be employed on such work for more than 12 hours on any one day and 66 hours during each period of seven consecutive days commencing from his first employment on such work. (2) The report referred to in sub-section (2) of section 38 shall be sent to the Chief Inspector on or before the last day of each month.

Nature of work	Extent of exemption	Conditions attached to exemption
2. Urgent work in case of - (i) an accident actual or apprehended in a mine involving work such as, clearing of falls of ground or erecting or withdrawing of supports or completion of blasting operations ; or (ii) a breakdown of any machinery, plant or equipment in a mine involving repairs, renewals or alterations necessary to avoid stoppage of normal mining operations.	Section 28, 30, 31, 34 and 36(5).	(1) No person shall be employed beyond the limits of overtime specified in Section 35. (2) The report referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 38 shall be sent to the Chief Inspector on or before the last day of each month.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See Rule 70(1)]

ABSTRACTS OF THE ACT

Inspectors

1. Any Inspector may enter and inspect any mine (by day and night) and make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary, to determine the condition of the mine and to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act and of the Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws are being observed. If he has reason to believe that these provisions have been or are being contravened, he may search any place and take possession of any register or record concerning the mine. (Section 7).

2. Any Government servant, duly authorised by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, may enter any mine for the purpose of surveying, levelling and measuring after giving at least 3 days' notice to the manager. (Section 8).

3. Every owner, agent and manager of a mine shall afford every Inspector and every person authorised under section 8 all reasonable facilities for making any entry, inspection, survey, measurement, examination or enquiry under this Act. (Section 9).

Management of Mines

4 Every mine shall be under the control, management and direction of one manager having the prescribed qualifications (Section 17).

5 The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection with the mine are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws and any order made thereunder. (Section 18).

Provision of Drinking Water, Ambulance Appliances and Latrines

6 In every mine, both above and below ground—

(a) a sufficient supply of cool and wholesome drinking water shall be provided and maintained at suitable points conveniently situated for all persons employed in the mine (Section 19).

(b) A sufficient number of first-aid boxes shall be provided and maintained. (Section 21).

(c) A sufficient number of latrines and urinals, separately for males and females, shall be provided in every mine at suitable places accessible at all times to all persons employed in the mine. All latrines and urinals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition (Section 20)

Accidents

7 Where there occurs in or about a mine an accident causing loss of life or serious bodily injury or any dangerous occurrence, a notice in the prescribed form shall be sent to the prescribed authorities and simultaneously a copy of such notice shall be posted at the mine on a special notice board and kept posted for not less than two months from the date of such posting (Section 23)

8 Where any person employed in a mine contracts any disease connected with mining operations, the owner, agent or manager shall send notice thereof to the Chief Inspector and to such other authorities as may be prescribed (Section 25).

Hours and Limitation of Employment

9 No person shall work in a mine on more than six days in any one week, (Section 28)

10 If any person works, as provided under this Act, on any day of rest fixed for him he should be given a compensatory day of rest within that or the following two months (Section 29)

11 No adult shall work above ground in a mine for more than forty-eight hours in any week or for more than nine hours in any day and he shall have at least half an hour's rest after working for not more than five hours. The spread over of the period of work including rest interval shall not normally be more than 12 hours (Section 30)

12 No adult shall work below ground in a mine for more than forty-eight hours in any week or for more than eight hours in any day, except that a pump-minder, an onsetter or attendant of continuously operated machinery may work for not more than nine hours on any day or for not more than fifty-four hours in any week (Section 31).

13 Where a person works in a mine for more than forty-eight hours, whether above or below ground, he shall get, for such overtime work, wages at the rate of

(a) twice his ordinary rate of wages, for underground work, and

(b) one and a half times his ordinary rate of wages for work above ground

'Ordinary rate of wages' means the basic wages plus such allowances including the cash equivalent of the advantage accruing through the sale on a concessional basis of foodgrains and other articles but does not include a bonus (Section 33).

14 No person shall be allowed to work in a mine who has already been working in any other mine within the preceding 12 hours (Section 34)

15 Except as may be permitted under section 39(a), no person shall work for more than ten hours in any day, inclusive of overtime, nor shall the total number of hours of his overtime work exceed fifty in any one quarter (Section 35)

16 The Manager of every mine shall post outside the office a notice of working hours and no person shall be allowed to work otherwise than in accordance with the notice (Section 36)

17. The provisions regarding weekly day of rest, hours of work above and below ground and of section 36 shall not apply to supervising staff. (Section 37).

18. In case of an emergency, the manager may permit in accordance with the rules under section 39 persons to be employed in contravention of the provisions regarding hours of work. (Section 38).

Employment of Adolescents

19. No person aged between 15 and 18 years shall work underground in a mine unless he has been certified as fit for work as an adult by a Certifying Surgeon and carries, while at work, a token giving a reference to such certificate and he shall have rest for at least half an hour after not more than four and a half hours of continuous work. He shall not be employed between 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. (Section 40).

20. A certificate of fitness granted or renewed for the purpose of section 40 shall be valid only for 12 months and may be conditional regarding employment in general or regarding the nature of work and may be revoked by a Certifying Surgeon if the holder of a certificate is no longer fit for the work specified in the certificate. Where a certificate or the renewal of a certificate is refused a Certifying Surgeon shall state his reasons for refusal if the person concerned so requires. The adolescent or his parents shall not be liable to pay any fees for medical examination under section 40 in all cases where he is sent by the manager of the mine in which he will be employed if found fit. (Section 41).

21. An adolescent, granted a certificate of fitness and working in a mine shall be considered to be an adult for the purposes of this Act. (Section 42).

22. Where an Inspector is of opinion that any person working in a mine without a certificate of fitness is an adolescent or that an adolescent working with such a certificate is no longer fit, he may ask the manager not to employ such person till he is examined or re-examined as the case may be and declared fit by a Certifying Surgeon or certified by him not to be an adolescent. (Section 43).

23. (1) No adolescent who has not been granted a medical certificate certifying that he is fit for work as an adult shall be employed or permitted to be employed above ground or in any workshop or power station in a mine or in any open cast workings in a mine—

(a) for more than four and a half hours in any day; or

(b) between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

(2) The period of work of all such adolescents employed in a mine shall be limited to two shifts which shall not overlap or spread over more than five hours each, and each such adolescent shall be employed in only one of the relays which shall not, except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Inspector, be changed more frequently than once in a period of thirty days.

(3) The provisions of section 28 shall apply to such adolescents and notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 38 or in section 39, no exemption from the provisions of section 28 shall be granted in respect of any adolescent. (Section 44).

Employment of Women and Children

24. No person below the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any mine or allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground or in any open excavation in which any mining work is being done (Section 45).

25. No woman shall be employed at any time of the day or night in any part of a mine which is below ground, and no woman shall be employed in any mine above ground or in open cast excavations except between the hours of 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. (Section 46 and Notification S.R.O. 1395 dated 9th August 1952).

Registration of Workers

26. For every mine, there shall be kept a register of employees showing in respect of each person his or her name, age, sex, nature of employment, date of commencement of employment, the periods of work, the intervals and days of rest, the relay to which he or she belongs, reference to the certificate of fitness in case of an adolescent and the entries in the register shall be authenticated by the signature or thumb impression of the person concerned. There shall also be kept separate registers for workpersons working (a) below ground (b) in open cast workings and (c) above ground showing in respect of each person the name, nature of his employment and the hours of relay and the relay to which he belongs. The register of persons employed below ground shall show at any moment the name of any person who is then present below ground in the mine (Section 48).

Leave with Wages

27. Every person employed in a mine who has completed twelve months' continuous service (not less than 190 attendances in case of loaders or piece-rated workers working below ground and not less than 265 attendances for other persons) in the mine, shall be allowed, during the following twelve months, leave with full pay:

- (a) for fourteen days, in case of monthly paid staff;
- (b) for seven days, in case of other workers.

No application for leave shall ordinarily be refused. If any person is discharged before he can take leave to which he is entitled he shall be paid his wages or pay for that period of leave. (Section 51).

28. For the leave allowed to a loader or a piece-rated worker employed below ground he shall be paid at the rate of daily average earnings during the month of December. For the leave allowed to a person who is paid weekly or monthly the rate shall be equal to his normal daily wages during the week preceding his leave. Daily average earnings or wages shall include cash equivalent of free foodgrains and other cash compensation drawn during the period concerned. (Section 52).

29. Any monthly paid employee who has been granted leave for ten days or more and any weekly paid employee or a loader or piece-rated worker working below ground who has been granted leave for five days or more shall be paid in advance the wages due for the period of the leave allowed. (Section 53).

Penalties

30. Any person obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duties may be punished with imprisonment upto three months or a fine upto Rs. 500/-; or both. (Section 63).

31. Whoever makes, gives or delivers any plan, return, notice, record or report containing a statement, entry or detail which is not to the best of his knowledge or belief true, may be punished with imprisonment upto three months or a fine upto Rs. 500/-; or both. (Section 64).

32. Whoever knowingly uses for himself a certificate of fitness granted (under Section 40) to some other person or allows a certificate of fitness granted to him to be used by any other person, may be punished with imprisonment upto one month or a fine upto Rs. 40/-; or both. (Section 65).

33. If any person below 18 years of age is employed in more than one mine on any day, his parents, guardian or custodian may be punished with a fine upto Rs. 50/-. (Section 68).

34. If any mine is run without a manager, the owner or agent may be punished with imprisonment upto three months or with a fine upto Rs. 500/-; or both. (Section 69).

35. Whoever fails to give notice of any accidental occurrence or to post a copy of the notice on a special notice board, may be punished with imprisonment upto three months or a fine upto Rs. 500/-; or both. (Section 70).

36. No person shall interfere with, misuse or wilfully neglect to make use of any appliance provided for the purpose of health, safety or welfare of the workers, or wilfully do anything likely to endanger himself or others (Section 72).

37. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any regulation, rule or bye-law, or of any order made thereunder, for which no penalty is expressly provided may be punished with imprisonment upto three months, or a fine upto Rs. 1,000/-; or both. (Section 73).

38. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any regulation, rule or bye-law or of any order made thereunder may be punished:

- (a) if such contravention results in loss of life, with imprisonment upto one year or a fine upto Rs. 5,000/-; or both.
- (b) if such contravention results in serious bodily injury, with imprisonment upto six months or a fine upto Rs. 2,000/-; or both. (Section 74).

SIXTH SCHEDULE

(See Rule 80)

1	2
Coal Mines situated in the district of Lakhimpur in the State of Assam.	One hour in advance of Indian Standard Time.

[MA 58/1.]

[File No. M-158(1)/47.]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Dy. Secy.

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

Aligarh, the 18th June 1955

S.R.O. 1422 .—ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1953.

(INCLUDING UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, PROVIDENT FUND AND BOARDING HOUSE ACCOUNTS, BALANCE SHEETS)

(1) Permanent Endowment (E. C. Res. No. 14 (a), dated 21st Dec., 1952 and F.C. Item No. 4, dated 29-11-1952)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
<i>Muslim University Reserve Fund :—</i>				<i>Permanent Reserve Fund Investment :—</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet.	30,00,000	0	0	Rs. 30,00,000 @ 3% Stock Certificates No. D. H. 591 Conversion loan, 1946 @ par		30,00,000	0 0
TOTAL	30,00,000	0	0	TOTAL	30,00,000	0	0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(2) Permanent Reserve Fund (E. C. Res. No. 14 (a), dated 21st Dec., 1952
and F. C. item No. 4, dated 29-11-1952)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Muslim University Permanent Reserve Fund (Non-Permanent Reserve Fund):—				Investments :—			
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	18,88,062	15	0	Rs. 9,14,400 at 3% Stock Certificate No. D. H. 590 Conversion Loan 1946 at cost	8,55,686	0	9
Add by Transfer from Building Fund	1,11,937	1	0	Rs. 5,87,600 at 3% Stock Certificate No. D. H. 630 Conversion Loan 1946 at cost	5,59,368	2	7
				Rs. 3,42,500 at 3% Stock Certificate 1963—65	3,35,572	10	9
				Rs. 5,500 at 3% Stock Certificate No. 17 loan of 1896-97 at cost	3,740	0	0
				Rs. 1,16,000 at 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 at cost	1,12,126	10	6
				Rs. 6,400 at 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 at par	6,400	0	0
				Rs. 10,000 at 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 at par	10,000	0	0
				Purchase of a house from Dr. S. Moinul Haq	18,621	10	6
				Purchase of a house from Mr. S. Wali Mohammad	39,645	5	0
				Purchase of a house from Mr. Saeed Iftikhar	10,000	0	0
				Purchase of two wings of English House from M. U. School	43,670	1	6
				Cash with Bank	5,169	6	5
TOTAL	20,00,000	0	0	TOTAL	20,00,000	0	0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. p.
<i>Muslim University General Reserve Account :—</i>				<i>Loan :—</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	2,72,395	14	11	Purchase and sale of commodities and building materials			59,772 5 5
Add by Transfer from Building Fund ..	93,267	13	9	Purchase of paper for University purposes			8,888 5 3
<i>Donation from :—</i>				<i>Projects under construction :—</i>			
Syed Ali Jawad	5,000	0	0	Women's College Hostel			90,378 12 9
Syed Nawab Ali	1,000	0	0	Ground floor of New Hostel			93,267 13 9
Wali Mohd. Swaleh Bhai	1,000	0	0	Cash with Imperial Bank			1,20,356 7 6
TOTAL			3,72,663 12 8	TOTAL			3,72,663 12 8

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(4) Muslim University Special Floating Reserve Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Bhopal State Grant for science College	2,48,479	7 0		<i>Investments:—</i>	
His Highness Ruler of Bhopal for Flying Club	50,000	0 0		Rs. 3,05,700 @ 4% loan 1960—70 at cost	2,49,220 0 0
Bhawalpur State Grant for General Buildings.	65,000	0 0		Rs. 85,300 @ 4% loan 1960—70 at cost	87,645 12 0
Mahmoodabad State Grant for General Buildings	38,000	0 0		Rs. 50,000 Conversion Loan 1946	50,000 0 0
Haji Mohd. Zahoor Mohd. Saeed for General Buildings	500	0 0		Rs. 25,000 @ 3% Conversion Loan 1946 No. D. H. 010119 at cost	23,830 11 5
Sir Abdur Rauf Donation for Scholarships	50,000	0 0		Rs. 3,500 @ 4½% loan 1955—60 at cost	3,272 8 0
Late Professor Moinuddin's Deposit for Art Gallery	21,375	13 2		Rs. 5,000 @ 3% loan of 1957 at cost	5,225 0 0
Cost of Waqf House of Mr. Naziruddin Khan at Shahjahanpur	1,600	0 0	4,74,955 4 2	Rs. 2,000 @ 4% Bombay Port Trust Debenture Bond loan 1917 at cost	1,920 0 0
Auchinleck Memorial Fund			99,186 6 0	Rs. 500 Shahjahanpur Flour Mill Co., 5 Shares at Rs. 100 each at par	500 0 0
<i>Polytechnic Account :—</i>				Purchase of Building materials out of Auchinleck Fund	28,083 12 6
As per last Balance Sheet.			1,50,415 4 6	Cash with Imperial Bank (M. U. Fund Account)	2,74,859 2 9
TOTAL			7,24,556 14 8	TOTAL	7,24,556 14 8

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(5) Muslim University Trust Fund A/c.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>General Scholarship Fund :—</i>			<i>General Scholarship Fund Investment :—</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	1,05,794	3 1	Rs. 49,000/- at 4% loan 1960-70 at par	49,000	0 0
Sir William Marris Scholarship Fund . . .	1,979	2 8	Rs. 2,500/- Upper India Couper Paper Mill & Co. Ltd., 25 Shares at Rs. 100/- each at cost	2,400	0 0
			Rs. 2000/- at 3% conversion loan 1946 at cost	1,979	2 8
			Rs. 54,239/- Building at cost	54,239	0 0
<i>Arabic scholarship Fund :—</i>			Cash with Imperial Bank (Muslim University Fund Account)	155	3 1
As per last Balance Sheet . . .		64,605 6 5	<i>Arabic Scholarship Fund Investments :—</i>		
			Rs. 26,000/- at 4% loan 1960-70 at par	26,000	0 0
<i>Prizes and Medals Fund :—</i>			Rs. 20,000/- conversion loan 1946 at par	20,200	0 0
As per last Balance Sheet . . .		11,987 11 3	Rs. 18,261 18/4 Buildings at cost	18,261	8 1
			Cash with Imperial Bank (Muslim University Fund Account)	143	14 1
<i>Poor Students Fund :—</i>			<i>Prizes and Medals fund Investments :—</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet . . .		2,000 0 0	Rs. 3,300/- at 3% loan 1970-75 at cost	3,250	1 6
			Rs. 5,500 at 4½% loan 1955-60 at cost	5,142	8 0
			Rs. 1,000/- at 3% Victory Loan 1957 at cost	1,008	12 0
			Rs. 2,445/- Building at cost	2,445	0 0
			Cash with Imperial Bank (M. U. Fund A/c)	141	5 9
			<i>Poor Students Fund Investments :—</i>		
			Rs. 2,000 Buildings at cost		2,000 0 0
Total . . .		1,86,366 7 5	Total . . .		1,86,366 7 5

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A.A. KRISHNAN
Examiner,
O. A. D

(6) Muslim University Building Fund.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>General Buildings, Fund :—</i>				<i>Buildings, Lands and Roads, as per last Balance Sheet</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet	35,85,599	5	4	Less : Transferred to House Purchased	35,85,831	1	5
Less : Transferred to Non-permanent Reserve Fund	1,11,937	1	0		1,11,937	1	0
	34,73,662	4	4		34,73,894	0	5
Less : Transferred to Floating Reserve Fund	93,267	13	9	Less : Transferred to Floating Reserve Fund	93,267	13	9
Electrification Fund				Electrification			33,80,626 2 8
				Cash with Imperial Bank (M. U. Fund Account)			2,79,139 1 11
<i>Drainage Scheme :—</i>							7,469 1 11
As per last Balance Sheet	5,828	11	5				
Less : Expenditure during the year	127	7	0				
Hand Pump and Water Pipe Line							
Total	36,67,234	6	6	Total	36,67,234	6	6

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,

O. A. D

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>Depreciations :—</i>					
<i>On Buildings :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	5,25,129	13 1			
Add depreciation during the year	74,000	0 0			
<i>On Electric Installations :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	1,95,335	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	14,597	0 0			
<i>On Motor Pumps :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	5,904	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	1,980	0 0			
<i>On Science Equipments :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	1,03,650	3 7			
Add depreciation during the year	20,000	0 0			
<i>On Science Laboratories :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	57,000	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	3,000	0 0			
<i>On Mumtaz Lajouch Boarding House :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	32,660	1 11			
Add depreciation during the year	..				
<i>On Furniture :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	35,000	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	5,000	0 0			
<i>On Motor Cars :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	1,500	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	2,000	0 0			
<i>On Machines and Cycles etc :—</i>					
As per last Balance Sheet	2,500	0 0			
Add depreciation during the year	3,000	0 0			
Total		10,82,256 2 7	Total		10,82,256 2 7

(Sd.) **SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,**
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aigarh.
 Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) **A. A. KRISHNAN,**
Examiner,
 O. A. D.

M. U. Fund Account Balance Sheet—continued.

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits. —</i>							
Agriculture College Account . . .	8,194	1	6	Advance to Engg. College . . .	2,57,782	15	8
Flying Club Account . . .	5,903	7	4	Advance to Dip. Courses . . .	2,955	4	3
Lytton Lib. Member Society . . .	1,825	3	0	Advance to Tib. College . . .	1,71,446	10	6
Bilona Waqf Fund . . .	104	12	3				
H. H. The Rampur Donation . . .	6,000	0	0	<i>M. U. Schools: —</i>			
Tafsir Class Expenses . . .	171	10	0	As per last year . . .	37,908	15	7
Donation for Theology Books . . .	500	0	0				
Donation for Hindi and Sanskrit				Less: Receipts during the			
Books . . .	100	0	0	year . . .	2,000	0	0
Women's College Bus Account . . .	1,100	0	0	Muslim University City School . . .	60,748	7	5
Vendor's Security Deposit . . .	73	0	0				
Col. Haider Memorial Fund . . .	10	0	0	Less: Surplus Revenue A/c . . .	12,74,386	14	1
Rent of Sultan Jahan Manzil . . .	242	0	0		1,24,007	9	7
S.S. Dining Hall Account . . .	68	13	0				11,50,379 4 6
Rent of Mohd Amin Hostel . . .	864	3	0	Accrued Central Govt. Grant for			
M. U. Industries Account . . .	32	0	0	Manpower . . .			434 5 0
Electric Deptt. Account . . .	16,690	3	9	Accrued Central Govt. Grant for			
Electric Deptt. Accessories . . .	7,097	1	3	Research Scholarship . . .			3,645 9 0
Income Tax . . .	19	3	0				
Boarding House Dues Account . . .	55	0	0	<i>Loans to: —</i>			
Old Boys Association . . .	108	0	0	Tibbiya College for Non-Recurring			
Salary Stamps . . .	44	6	0	Expenditure . . .	24,561	3	6
Medical College Account . . .	8	0	0				
Agriculture Farm Rent . . .	180	0	0	Tibbiya College Dawakhana . . .	5,000	0	0
Advance Against salaries . . .	1,629	11	6	Medical Department . . .	6,000	0	0
Rent of Nasheman and Yousuf Villa	464	7	0	M. U. Girls' High School . . .	4,000	0	0
Hire of Gown . . .	28	8	0	Sahebzada Sajid Ali Khan . . .	10,000	0	0
			51,513 10 7				
Mohd. Ishaque Premium . . .	27	8	0				
Nasiruddin's Premium . . .	262	4	0				
Ziaul Islam's Premium . . .	91	0	0				
Niamatullah Account . . .	275	13	6				
			656 9 6				

M. U. Fund Account Balance Sheet—continued.

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward . . .	15,86,874	4	8	Brought Forward . . .	49,561	3	6
Scholarships, Prizes and Medals. Current Account (See Appendix A) .	82,889	4	0	Staff Club	5	14	0
Unspent Balances of Govt. Grants for Special Purposes (See Appendix B) .	6,39,867	11	4	Blind School	10	8	0
Loan from Medical College Fund	6,25,000	0	0	General Provident Fund	22,875	12	0
Advance Payments:—				Salaries Payable	1,802	1	6
S. S. Hall	26,044	9	0	Games Fund	3,120	0	0
M. U. School Boarding House	46,695	11	6				
M. U. Deposit Account	5,000	0	0	Purchase of Cooling Apparatus for Mosque			2,623 8 0
				Cash in hand Permanent Advance	8,199	0	3
				Cash at Bank with Imperial Bank of India, Aligarh.	8,19,567	13	0
				Cash at Bank with Imperial Bank of Karachi	587	10	0
							8,28,354 7 3
				Rs. 5,000 at 3½% loan 1953-54 at cost . . . . .	..		5,050 4 3
Total	30,12,371	8	6	Total . . . . .	..		30,12,371 8 6

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.]
Dated 21-4-54.

Certified that on the basis of the books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

APPENDIX A.

Scholarships and Prizes

for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

	Rs.	A	P.
1. Foreign Study Loan Fund	9,797	6	10
2. Haji Mohd. Zahoor Md, Saeed Scholarship	1,635	0	0
3. Sir Shah Mohd. Sulaiman Gold Medal	424	12	0
4. Watumal Foundation Scholarship	200	0	0
5. Lady Ali Shah Gold Medal	235	5	0
6. Sir, Shah Mohd. Sulaiman Scholarship Fund	11,915	9	3
7. Md. Amin Scholarship Fund for University Students	4,250	8	0
8. Md. Amin Scholarship Fund for Engg. Students	4,200	8	0
9. Farhat Memorial Prize	5,125	0	0
10. Donation from M. A. Mustafa for General Scholarship	1,000	0	0
11. Donation from Sh. Agha Khan	22,400	0	0
12. Theology Scholarship Fund	3,931	3	10
13. Meston Oxford Prize Scholarship	1,200	0	0
14. Stipends for Education Department	10,600	0	0
15. Latouch Mumtaz Arabic Scholarship	884	2	8
16. Qhat Scholarship Fund	546	0	0
17. S. Abdur Rauf Scholarship Fund (For Engineering Students)	2,000	11	6
18. Qadria Scholarship Fund	30	0	0
19. Scholarships out of Endowment	2,513	0	11
Total	82,889	4	0

SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,

Treasurer,

Aligarh Muslim University.

Dated 21-4-1954.

APPENDIX B.

Unspent Balances of Government Grant for Research Scholarships, for the Year Ending 31st March, 1953.

	Rs.	A	P.
1. Central Govt Grant	2,00,000	0	0
<i>Expenses up to 31-3-1953 :—</i>			
(a) Physics	1,00,828	15	6
(b) Chemistry	36,721	11	0
(c) Maths.	13,802	4	3
(d) Zoology	36,557	13	6
	1,87,910	12	3
	12,089	3	9

	Rs.	A	P.
2. Government Grant for Cosmic Rays Etc.—(included in No. 16 below)			
3. Central Govt. Grant for books for Maths.	209	15	7
4. Central Govt. Grant for Indian History	4,820	13	6
5. Central Govt. Grant under Dr. P. S. Gill (78,000)	18,996	0	0
6. Central Govt. Grant for Research Training Facilities for Physics (Rs. 1,67,500)	1,68,468	8	9
7. Central Govt. Grant for Post Graduate Development under Dr. P. S. Gill (Rs. 1,55,400)	83,378	6	0
8. Central Govt. Grant for Development of Botany (Rs. 26,000)	13,054	13	9
9. Central Govt. Grant for Chemical Investigation of Khareef Seeds	733	0	0
10. U. P. Govt. Grant for Colouring Material Research under Dr. M. A. Aziz	877	3	6½
11. U. P. Govt. Grant for Research in D. D. T. and T.C.P. (under Dr. Farooq)	1,723	4	0
12. U. P. Govt. Grant for Research on Insulin (under Dr. Mrs. P. A. Rao)	1,913	5	6
13. U. P. Govt. Grant for Research Training Scholarship (under Dr. P. S. Gill)	159	4	9
14. U. P. Govt. Grant for Research Integral functions (Dr. S. M. Shah and Dr. Farooq)	1,807	0	9
15. U. P. Govt. Grant for Practical Training Scholarship to Engineering College	1,870	5	0
16. U. P. Govt. Grant for Promotion of Sc. Research (under Dr. P. S. Gill)	623	1	6
	7,260	0	0
17. U. P. Govt. Grant for Promotion of Sc. Research (Saponin) under Dr. Farooq	1,995	0	0
18. U. P. Govt. Grant for promotion of Sc. Research (matrices) under Dr. Shah	1,320	0	0
19. U. P. Govt. Grant for Research in Glucose	48	3	0
20. Special Central Govt. Grant for equipment—Chemistry	15,000	0	0
21. Special Central Govt. Grant for equipment Zoology	20,000	0	0
22. Special Central Govt. Grant for equipment Geology	15,000	0	0
23. University Research scholarship fund	1,504	8	0
24. Central Govt. Grant for Ophthalmic	5,000	0	0
25. Central Govt. Grant for Research in Oil seed	1,140	10	0
26. Cultural Scholarships	200	0	0
27. Govt. Grant for Sanskrit and Arabic	675	0	0
28. Govt. Grant for Botany Equipment	35,000	0	0
29. Govt. Grant for Bio-Chemistry	25,000	0	0
30. Central Govt. Grant for Library	2,00,000	0	0
31. Central Govt. Grant for Research in Indian History (Recurring)	60,000	0	0
32. Central Govt. Grant for Research in Indian History (Non-Recurring)	40,000	0	0
Total	6,39,867	11	4

SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,

Treasurer,

Allgrah Muslim University.

Dated 21-4-1954.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

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[PART II—SEC. 3

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(10) Provident Fund Account

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Provident Fund Account :—</i>				<i>Investments :—</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	19,15,045	5	10	Rs. 1,00,000 @ 3 % Loan 1953-55 . .	1,00,156	4	0
Add : Members Subscription for the year	88,366	12	3	Rs. 43,000 @ 3 % Loan 1963-65 . .	39,801	14	0
Add : Department Contribution University and Allied Institution . .	67,440	4	3	Rs. 16,000 @ 6 % C.P.T. Deb. of 1925 at par	16,000	0	0
Add : Interest Distributed	61,720	9	5	Rs. 5,000 @ 5½ % C. P. T. Deb. of 1926 at par	4,850	0	0
	21,32,572	15	9	Rs. 6,92,400 @ 4 % Loan 1960-70 at cost	*7,31,310	10	0
Less : Provident Fund paid to the members	1,64,702	12	6	Rs. 17,000 @ 4½ % Loan 1955-60 at cost	26,278	5	0
	19,67,870	3	3	Rs. 2,76,500 @ 3 % Loan 1963-65 at cost	2,66,203	0	4
Investment Depreciation Fund				Rs. 5,000 @ 3 % 1st Devl. Loan 1970-75	5,059	6	0
Interest Undistributed				Rs. 4,25,000 @ 12 years P.O. N.S.C. (Face Value)	4,25,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Deposit				Rs. 17,700 @ 3 % Victory Loan 1957 at cost	17,434	8	0
Mr. Rafi Rahmat Ullah's Account . .							
Suspense Account				<i>Loan Account :—</i>			
Profit on sale of security of 1960-70 to Muslim University Fund Account . .	2,559	6	0	(a) Loan to Subscribers	70,680	10	5
				(b) Building Loan Investment	200	0	0
				Proforma Interest A/c. on N.S.C. . .			
				Interest not received during the year 1952-53			
				<i>Cash at Bank :—</i>			
				With Imperial Bank of India Aligarh Current Account			
					1,60,990	10	11

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Interest on 4 % loan 1960-70 for 1½ months.	585 0 0	3,144 6 0	Cash with Muslim University Fund A/c. against the cost of 4% Loan 1960-70		3,144 6 0
Total		19,86,750 11 11	Total		19,86,750 11 11

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN
Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,

Examiner,

O.A.D.

(II) Additions and Alterations to the Engineering College

Building and Equipments for Engineering College.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Govt. Grant for Buildings :—			Buildings under construction :—		
			Additions and Alterations to Engg. College		
			Buildings :—		
			As per last Balance Sheet	5,25,839 8 7	
As per last Balance Sheet	4,59,000 0 0		Additions during the year	2,37,461 1 0	7,63,300 9 7
Income by Refunds	193,642 3 1		Equipment for Engineering College :—		
			Equipments for Testing Lab.	10,099 11 0	

Liabilities

Assets

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>Central Govt. Grant for Equipment :—</i>			Equipments for Hydraulic Lab. .	36,636	12 9
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	3,94,000	0 0	„ „ Electric Lab. (Power) .	1,11,464	3 6
Add during the year; . . .	5,15,000	0 0	„ „ Survey Room . .	65,618	0 6
			„ „ Workshop . .	1,57,125	2 0
			„ „ Heat Engine Lab. .	19,370	13 9
			„ „ Elec. Lab. (Communi- cation) . .	23,207	6 0
			„ „ Drawing Hall . .	474	0 0
			„ „ Geology . .	5,709	9 0
			Fire Apparatus Equipment . .	1,182	13 0
			Erection of Machines (Elec. Mech. Civil) and General . .	25,598	12 6
			Books and Periodicals (Elec. Mech. & Civil) . .	21,524	14 6
			<i>Office Appliance :—</i>		
			Cycles	491	1 3
			Typewriters	1,415	15 3
			Duplicators Accessories	2,299	8 0
			Audiovisual Aid	7,254	6 0
			<i>Advances out of the Building Grant :—</i>		
			Advance against Chadda	22,300	0 0
			International Syndicate, Bombay .	4,906	2 0
			New India Builders	3,000	0 0
			Sangram Singh	1,250	0 0
			† Court expenses Mohan Lal Chadda .	29	5 0
			Cash with Imperial Bank (M. U. Fund A/c.)	1,77,383	1 6
Total	14,61,642	3 1	TOTAL	14,61,642	3 1

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN
Treasurer
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to marks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner
O. A. D.

(12) College of the Engineering and Technology

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Engineering College Reserve Fund	2,01,723	0 9	<i>Investment in G. P. Notes :—</i>		
Building Fund	2,05,976	3 1	Rs. 2,50,000 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at par	2,50,000	0 0
Equipment Fund	2,57,966	1 11	In buildings	2,05,976	3 1
Machinery Fund	1,70,983	5 5	Equipments	2,57,966	1 11
Aeronotic Building Fund	12,000	0 0	Machinery	1,70,983	5 5
Furniture Fund	12,600	8 9	Aeronotic Lecture Rooms	12,000	0 0
Books Fund	10,237	9 3	Furniture	12,600	8 9
Electrification Fund	12,830	12 6	Books	10,237	9 3
Soap Account	2	8 9	Electrification	12,830	12 6
City and Guild Examination Fee	196	12 0	Loan for Soap Making	500	0 0
Depreciation on Machinery	58,500	0 0	College of Engg. and Technology		
Depreciation on Radio & Telephone	2,770	10 9	Revenue Account	4,73,513	1 5
Tools Deposit	1,485	9 0			
Apparatus and Equipment	27,465	3 9			
Advance from Muslim University	4,31,869	4 5			
Total	14,06,697	10 4	Total	14,06,697	10 4

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(13) Tibbiya College Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tibbiya College Building Fund		3,31,451 15 9	Tibbiya College Building Account	3,31,451 15 9	
Eye Surgery Fund		2,460 9 9	Tibbiya College Revenue Account	1,77,595 15 3	
Kitabun Nabz Fund		272 2 0	Tibbiya College Boarding House Revenue A/c.	2,755 0 6	
Depreciation on Buildings		7,000 0 0	Tibbiya College Students Account	8,000 0 0	
Government Grant for Buildings		7,000 0 0			
Depreciation on X-Ray Machines		1,000 0 0			
Advance from Muslim University		1,71,446 10 6			
Total		5,20,631 6 0	Total	5,20,631 6 0	

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dated 21-4-1954.

Certified that on the basis of the books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,

Examiner,

O. A. D.

(14) Abstract Revenue Account of the M. U. Fund
For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	
A. Muslim University including Faculties of Theology, Arts and Science Departments				A. Muslim University including Faculties of Theology, Arts and Science Departments			
			20,36,865 9 1				24,73,236 13 1
B. Other Departments:—				B. Other Departments:—			
1. Medical Department	96,051	6 6		1. Medical Department	75,372	1 7	
2. Conservancy Department	26,933	8 9		2. Conservancy Department	16,875	12 0	
3. Property Department	14,290	15 6		3. Property Department	10,183	3 6	
4. Garden and Lands	25,828	4 6		4. Gardens and Lands	3,166	5 6	
5. Agriculture Farm and Fort Account	37,864	4 6		5. Agriculture Farm and Fort Account	14,330	3 9	
6. M. U. Gazette Account	4,775	2 3	2,05,743 10 0	6. M. U. Gazette Account	85	11 0	1,20,013 5 4
C. Allied Institutions:—				C. Allied Institutions:—			
1. College of Engineering and Technology	2,87,999	2 0		1. College of Engineering and Technology	1,16,291	5 3	
2. Polytechnic Department	48,822	0 3		2. Polytechnic Department	44,671	9 0	
3. Telephone Section	2,948	8 0		3. Telephone Section	5,70	0 0	
4. Tibbiya College	1,75,799	1 0		4. Tibbiya College	1,33,890	13 0	
5. Tibbiya College Hostel	5,295	14 6		5. Tibbiya College Hostel	8,175	4 6	
6. M. U. School	65,746	2 0		6. M. U. School	59,490	4 6	
7. M. U. City High School	53,665	14 0		7. M. U. City High School	51,335	14 0	
8. M. U. City Branch School	4,842	14 9		8. M. U. City Branch School	2,834	8 0	
9. M. U. City School Miscellaneous	6,968	3 0	6,52,087 11 6	9. M. U. City School Miscellaneous	8,194	11 6	25,454 5 9
Net Surplus			28,94,696 14 7 1,24,007 9 7				
TOTAL			30,18,704 8 2	TOTAL			30,18,704 8 2

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

**(15) Maslim University Revenue Account (Fa-
Science and Miscellaneous Departments)
For the year ended 31st March, 1953**

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Salaries :—				Grants-in-aid :			
(a) Teaching Staff	6,29,527	13	6	1. Central Govt.			
(b) Administrative Staff	66,542	9	0	(a) Annual Recurring	12,50,000	0	0
(c) Ministerial Staff	88,941	13	6	(b) Special Additional	1,23,000	0	0
(d) Technical and Vocational Staff	53,599	15	0				
(e) Subordinate Staff	41,762	6	3	2. U. P. Govt. Grant			
(f) Temporary Staff in leave vacancies	9,990	11	3	(a) Annual Recurring	64,400	0	0
2. Dearness Allowance				(b) Special for B. Ed. Stipends	4,000	0	0
3. Provident Fund				3. Hyderabad State grant	1,00,000	0	0
4. Gratuities				4. Rampur State grant	6,000	0	0
5. Allowances				5. Bhopal State grant	21,000	0	0
6. Printing & Advertisement charges				6. Sir Salar Jung State grant	1,200	0	0
7. Office contingencies							
8. Lab. Running expenses				7. Interest on Reserve Fund Investments :—			
9. Electric & Telephone charges				(a) Permanent Reserve Fund	89,887	8	0
10. Building				(b) Non-Permanent Reserve Fund	59,987	3	9
11. Annual repairs to buildings				(c) Special Floating Reserve Fund	16,745	6	0
12. Entertainments				(d) Depreciation Fund	31,823	2	0
13. Audit charges							
14. Excursions				8. Waqfs :—			
15. Car Running Expenses				(a) Karnal Waqf Fund	1,875	0	0
16. Scholarships				(b) Kanpur Waqf Fund	159	15	9
17. Miscellaneous				(c) Shahjahanpur Waqf Fund . . . . .	..	
18. Purchase of books and periodicals				(d) Fazal Haque State . . . . .	..	
19. Apparatus, Maps and Charts				(e) Moinuddin Arts Gallery	600	0	0
20. Furniture and Equipments							
21. Electrical fittings and fans				9. By fees from students :—			
22. Harbarium				(a) Tuition fee realised and credited	2,08,620	7	6
23. Binding Material etc.				(b) Enhanced Tuition fee	63,939	8	9
24. Typewriters, cycles and duplicators				(c) B. T. class admission & Tuition fee,	390	2	9
25. Miscellaneous non-recurring purchases				(d) Admission fee	7,043	12	6
26. Addition and Alterations to buildings				(e) Transfer certificate fee	4,144	10	0
27. Special Repairs							
28. Grants and contributions to Deptts. and allied institutions				10. Outstanding income from Halls :—			
29. Appropriation out of Enhanced Tuition Fee to V. C.'s Fund				(a) S. S. Hall	36,813	12	6
30. Purchase of Sir Syed House				(b) V. M. Hall	10,971	7	4
				(c) Aftab Hall	18,583	15	0
				(d) N. R. S. C.	2,006	1	6
				(e) S. S. E. Hall	1,386	0	6

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
31. Examination :—				II. By Rent :—			
(a) Salaries				(a) Boarding Houses	18,961	6	0
(b) Provident Fund				(b) Residential Quarters	43,738	7	9
(c) Dearness Allowance				(c) M. U. School Outstanding	1,993	0	3
(d) General Expenses :—				(d) Society Garden	660	0	0
(i) Contingencies	7,800	3	0				
(ii) Travelling allowance external	12,043	8	11				
(iii) Remuneration to Examiners	51,434	13	3	12. By Royalties :—			
(iv) Convocation Expenses	3,459	0	3	(a) M. U. Press	2,267	12	0
(v) Answer Books	10,918	12	0	(b) Flour Mill	2,172	0	0
(vi) Contribution towards Registrar's Office	5,227	0	0				
(vii) Account keeping and Audit charges	1,600	0	0	13. By Examination :—			
				(a) Examination Fee	1,47,487	5	0
(e) Printing Expenses :—				(b) Enrolment Fee	12,664	15	0
(i) General Printing	11,518	10	0	(c) Registration Fee	6569	1	0
(ii) Printing of Examination papers	21,860	13	0	(d) Diploma Certificate	7,460	14	6
(iii) Printing of Syllabus	667	14	6	(e) Miscellaneous	3,313	2	3
(iv) Printing of Degrees	847	0	0	(f) Sale of Syllabus	708	0	6
(f) Purchase of typewriter				14. By Contributions			
32. Depreciation :—							
(a) On Buildings	77,000	0	0	15. By Contribution of half salary of Boarding House (Outstanding)			
(b) On Electric Installations	8,906	0	0				
(c) On Motor Pumps	1,320	0	0	16. By Miscellaneous Income			
(d) On Apparatus and Appliances	20,000	0	0				
(e) On Furniture	5,000	0	0	17. By Income from Scholarship Endowment			
(f) On Motor Cars	2,000	0	0	18. By Sale of House to Mr. Mohd. Haziq			
(g) On Machines & Cycles Etc.	3,000	0	0				
Surplus during the year							
TOTAL				TOTAL			

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(16) Medical Department Revenue Account
For the Year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Salaries :—</i>			<i>By fees from students :—</i>		
Technical Staff	27,838 0 0		University and Engg. College	9,664 15 3	
Ministerial Staff	697 3 9		Non-Resident Centre	7,831 9 3	
Subordinate Staff	2,451 5 9	30,986 9 6	Medical Examination fee	1,457 9 0	18,954 1 6
To Provident Fund	753 10 0				
To Dearness Allowance	10,849 9 3	11,603 3 3	<i>By contributions :—</i>		
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>			Engineering College	125 0 0	
Conveyance Allowance	1,225 0 0		Medical College	4,587 0 0	4,712 0 0
Electricity Concession	74 11 0				
House concession	936 0 0		<i>By Medical check up fee</i>		728 11 0
Contingencies and Printing	744 14 3		<i>Fees realised but not credited to Fund Account :—</i>		
Electric Charges	1,851 3 6		Medical Check up fee	273 14 0	
Water Supply	42 7 3		Medical Examination fee	548 8 0	
Hospital Equipment	645 8 0		Medical Fee	15,802 1 4	16,624 7 4
Hot Weather	18 12 0		Purchase and sale of Medicines		34,352 13 9
Repairs and Varnish of Furniture	32 8 0				
Liveries	73 11 6		<i>TOTAL</i>		75,372 1 7
Consultation fee	23 0 0				
Pathology Examination	424 2 0		<i>Net deficit during the year (carried over to M. U. Fund A/c.)</i>		20,679 4 11
Purchase of Medicines	5,889 15 6	12,699 5 0			
Medical Examination	717 8 0		<i>TOTAL</i>		96,051 6 6
<i>To Non-Recurring Expenses :—</i>					
Installation of Water Supply	748 14 0				
Installation of Sanitary fitting	3,642 0 0				
Purchase of Ultra Violet Lamp	284 6 0				
Prurchase of Furniture	445 1 9				
Purchase of Mattresses	447 14 0	5,568 3 9			
Purchase and sale of Medicines		35,194 1 0			
<i>TOTAL</i>		96,051 6 6			

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Dated 21-4-1954,

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(17) Conservancy Department Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		
<i>To Salaries :—</i>				<i>By Contribution :—</i>			
Technical Staff	1,381	15 0		Sir Syed Hall (Outstanding)	3,000	0 0	
Subordinate Staff	9,565	3 6	10,947 2 6	Viqarul Mulk Hall	1,200	0 0	
				Aftab Hall	3,000	0 0	
To Provident Fund			52 12 0	Sir Sulaiman Hall	1,200	0 0	
To Dearness Allowance			9,277 0 9	M. U. School	1,436	0 0	9,835 0 0
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>				Tibbiya College			500 0 0
Conveyance Allowance	60	0 0		<i>By Sanitary Tax :—</i>			
Contingencies	241	7 0		Residential Quarters			1,467 12 9
Maintenance of Carts	305	15 9		By Anti-malaria Fees			1,934 9 3
Disinfectants	196	8 0		By Anti-Malaria Fee (Outstanding)			3,137 6 0
Cleaning of Wells	157	8 0					
Anti-Malaria	3,710	1 6		TOTAL			16,875 12 0
Liveries							
Sokage	496	2 0	5,416 7 6	By Net deficit during the year			10,057 12 9
Cycle (New)	248	13 3	1,240 2 0				
To Improvement of Sanitation				TOTAL			26,933 8 9
TOTAL			26,933 8 9				

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,

Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,

Examiner

O. A. D.

(19) Gardens and Lands Revenue Account
For the year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
To Salaries :—			By Income from :—		
Central Zone Gardens	5,925 9 6		Orchards	264 0 0	
Other Gardens	1,392 0 0	7,317 9 6	Vegetables and other products	890 7 3	
			Sale of Grass & Flowers	1,177 0 0	
To dearness allowance			Sale of Plants	354 11 3	
Central Zone Gardens	6,828 11 6		Sale of Bhusa, Gram, Fodder & Karai	466 3 0	3,152 5 6
Other Gardens	1,675 0 0	8,503 11 6			
To General Expenses :—			By Contribution from :—		
Cycle Allowance	60 0 0		S. S. Hall, Aftab Hall & N.R.S.C.	1400	
Casual labour	588 4 0		M. Union . . . . .	..
Manure	391 8 0		Engineering College . . . . .	..	14 0 0
Seeds	200 0 0		By net deficit during the year		22,661 15 0
Plants and Shrubs	400 0 0				
Implements	140 5 6				
Contingencies	49 13 0				
Miscellaneous	296 2 0				
Concentrate & fodder for bullocks	42 14 0	2,068 4 6			
To upkeep of Gardens :—					
Science & Engg. College Gardens	1,010 1 6				
Training College Gardens	176 2 6				
V. M. Hall Garden	93 2 0				
M. M. Hostel Gardens	24 14 0				
V. C's residence Garden	421 2 0	1,725 6 6			
To Watering Charges :—					
Central Zone Gardens	2,030 1 9				
Other Gardens	721 4 0	2,751 5 9			
To Non-Recurring :—					
Improvements of Uny. Lands	1,878 4 3				
	495 9 6	2,373 13 9			
Purchase of lawn Mower	1,087 7 0	3,461 4 9			
TOTAL		25,828 4 6	TOTAL		25,828 4 6

(Sd.) SHANZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(20) Agriculture Farm and Fort Revenue Account
For the year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure			Income		
A. Agricultural Farm			Agricultural Farm		
<i>To Salaries :—</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	<i>By Products :—</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries	3,363 13 3		Sugarcane Ponda	18 3 3	
Wages (Labour Charges)	11,345 5 9		Sugarcane lkh.	3,108 2 0	
Hony. Superintendent	1,200 0 0	15,909 3 0	Cotton	946 0 6	
			Wheat	5,082 14 0	9,155 3 9
<i>To General Charges :—</i>			<i>By Other Products :—</i>		
Conveyance Allowance . . . . .	..		Orchard	60 0 0	
Concentrate and Live Stock	2,393 7 3		Bhusa, Gram, Fodder and Karab . . . . .	..
Fodder	209 6 0		Other Products	2,289 3 3	
Rent to Government	100 0 0		Miscellaneous	524 10 3	2,873 13 6
Seeds	434 7 0		<i>By Rent</i> . . . . .	..	540 0 0
Canal Dues	649 9 3				
Repair of Tools and Implements	480 14 0		B. Fort		
Contingencies	88 6 0		<i>By Products :—</i>		
Miscellaneous	368 9 3		Jawar	13 0 0	
Manure	449 10 0		Bajra	497 10 6	510 10 6
Electricity (General)	230 5 3		<i>By Other Products :—</i>		
Development of Orchard	107 5 0	5,511 15 0	Crass	908 0 0	
<i>To Non-Recurring :—</i>			Bhusa and Karab	256 8 0	
Repairs to Building	228 7 0		Other Products . . . . .	..
Construction of Tube-well	3,778 1 0	4,006 8 0	Miscellaneous	86 0 0	1,250 8 0
B. Fort Account			<i>By net deficit during the year</i> . . . . .	..	23,534 0 9
Salaries	968 0 0				
Labour and Cultivation Charges	5,329 12 9				
Seeds	166 4 0				
Watering	659 6 0				
Contingency	19 2 0				
Miscellaneous	70 8 0				
Ploughing	183 8 0	7,396 9 6			
<i>To Non-Recurring :—</i>					
Repairs to Building	1,748 7 0				
Persian Wheel (Water Pump)	2,597 8 0				
Cleaning and Boring of Wells	694 2 0	5,040 1 0			
TOTAL	..	37,864 4 6	TOTAL	..	37,864 4 6

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(21) University Gazette Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure		Income	
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Salaries :—</i>			
Establishment		2,244 5 0	
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>			
Printing charges	2,179 4 0	By Subscription	85 11 0
Postage	77 4 3	By Advertisement	
Stationery	39 11 0	By Net Deficit	4,689 7 3
<i>To Non-Recurring :—</i>			
Bicycle		234 10 0	
TOTAL		4,775 2 3	4,775 2 3

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O. A. D.

PART II—Sec. 8]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 2, 1955

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
<i>To Salaries —</i>					
Teaching Staff	1,15,610	11 6			
Administrative Staff	15,984	10 0			
Ministerial Staff	12,943	11 6			
Technical Staff	37,505	10 3			
Subordinate Staff	12,131	3 9			
			By Muslim University Grant		23 600 0 0
			By Central Government Grant		
			By Interest on Investments		10,000 0 0
			By Rents —		
<i>To Provident Fund</i>					
<i>To Dearness Allowance</i>			Muzammil Hostel .	2,400 0 0	
<i>To Travelling Allowance</i>			Jubilee Hostel .	40 0 0	2,440 0 0
Office	.				
Electrical	.		<i>By Income from fees :—</i>		
Mechanical	.		Tuition fees	69,443 5 6	
Civil	.		Admission fees	2,222 3 0	
General	127 4 0	127 4 0	Text Examination fees	4,683 11 0	76,349 3 6
<i>To Contingencies .—</i>					
Office	1,928 3 3		<i>By Workshop Income</i>		1,301 7 6
Electrical	84 9 0		<i>By Electric Lab Income</i>		86 8 0
Mechanical	72 12 0		<i>By Miscellaneous —</i>		
Civil	168 5 0		Sale of Prospectus	2,261 0 6	
General	293 15 9	2,547 13 0	Sale of Examination papers	149 11 0	
			Miscellaneous Income	103 6 9	
			T. A. Civil Engineering		
<i>To Running Expenses —</i>			Maintenance of Machines—Elec.		
Electrical	45 14 0		(Communication)		2,514 2 3
Mechanical	449 10 6				
Civil	314 9 3				
General	1,020 7 6	1,830 9 3			
<i>To Maintenance of Machines —</i>					
Survey Instruments	427 11 0				
Electrical Machines (Power)	380 6 9				
Electrical Machines (Communication)	28 8 0				
Hydraulic Lab. Machines	14 8 0				
Heat Engine Lab Machine					
Workshop Machines	699 0 0	1 550 1 9			
			TOTAL		1,16,291 5 3
			<i>By net deficit during the year</i>		1,71,707 12 9

Expenditure		Income	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Printing Charges :—</i>			
Office	147 8 0		
Elec. Lab.	51 0 0		
General (Workshop)	100 0 0		
Survey . . . . .	..	
Stores . . . . .	..	298 8 0	
<i>To Telephone Charges :—</i>			
Elec. Engg. Deptt. . . . .	..	
Office . . . . .	..	
<i>To Liveries and Overalls :—</i>			
Office . . . . .	..	
Electrical . . . . .	..	
Mechanical . . . . .	..	
Civil . . . . .	..	
General . . . . .	..	
<i>To Consumable Material :—</i>			
Workshop	4,531 3 9		
Electrical Labs.	1,661 11 3		
Communication Lab.	361 10 0		
Hydraulic Lab.	986 1 0		
Testing Lab.	63 5 6		
Heat Engine Lab.	338 9 6	7,942 9 0	
<i>To Instrumental Tours :—</i>			
Electrical . . . . .	..	
Mechanical . . . . .	..	
Civil . . . . .	..	
Survey Camp . . . . .	..	
<i>To Power and Electricity</i>		2,317 14 6	
<i>To First Aid Medicines :—</i>			
Electrical . . . . .	..	
Mechanical	27 8 0		
General	73 4 0	100 12 0	

To Special Lecture Courses :—

Electrical	100	0	0	
Mechanical	200	0	0	
Civil				300

To General Expenses :—

Repairs of furniture	153	11	0	
Hot and Cold Weather charges				
Maintenance of gardens	94	3	9	
Entertainments	2,807	14	6	3,055 13 3
Additional Examination				

To Contributions :—

Medical Department	125	0	0	
Account keeping	4,000	0	0	
Audit charges	400	0	0	4,525 0 0

To Depreciation on Machines :—

Electrical	2,000	0	0	
Mechanical	1,000	0	0	
Civil	1,000	0	0	
General	5,000	0	0	9,000 0 0

To Expenses on Project Works :—

Electrical	150	0	0	
Mechanical				
Civil	149	12	0	
General				299 12 0

TOTAL 2,87,999 2 0

TOTAL 2,87,999 2 0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(23) Engg. (Diploma Courses) Polytechnic Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>To Salaries :—</i>				<i>By Muslim University Grant</i>			
Teaching Staff	33,992	4	6		30,000	0	0
Ministerial Staff	1,200	0	0	<i>By Income from fees :—</i>			
Subordinate Staff	1,607	2	6	Tuition fee	13,340	0	0
Administrative Staff	445	0	0	Admission fee	606	0	0
				Test Examination fee	500	0	0
<i>To Provident Fund</i> . . . . .	..			<i>By sale of Books and Papers :—</i>			
<i>To Dearness Allowance</i>	10,393	8	0	Prospectus	222	15	0
<i>To Travelling Allowance</i> . . . . .	..			Examination Papers	2	10	0
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>				TOTAL	44,671	9	0
Instructional Tours . . . . .	..			<i>By Net Deficit</i>	4,150	7	3
Running Expenses . . . . .	..					
Contingencies	280	1	3				
Liveries . . . . .	..					
Printing Charges . . . . .	..					
Telephone Charges . . . . .	..					
Courses of Special Lectures . . . . .	..					
Additional Examination Expenses	205	0	0				
Furniture for Office . . . . .	..					
<i>To Consumable Materials :—</i>							
Workshop . . . . .	..					
Electrical Lab. . . . .	..					
<i>To Contribution for Account keeping</i> . . . . .	..					
<i>Non-recurring</i>							
<i>To Purchase of Typewriter</i>	699	0	0				
TOTAL	48,822	0	3	TOTAL	48,822	0	3

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner.
O.A.D.

(24) Telephone Department Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure		Income	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Salaries	2,108 8 0	By rent of Telephones	520 0 0
To Dearness Allowance	840 0 0	By Miscellaneous Income	50 0 0
		By net deficit for the year	2,378 8 0
TOTAL	2,948 8 0	TOTAL	2,948 8 0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Muslim University, Aligarh,
Dated 21-4-1954

(Sd) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(25) Tibbiya College Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries :—							
Teaching Staff	41,713	13	6	By U. P. Government Grant			30,000 0 0
Administrative Staff	235	3	9	By Muslim University Grant			22,500 0 0
Ministerial Staff	2,771	13	3				
Technical and Vocational Staff	10,578	4	0	By Income from fees and fines :—			
Subordinate Staff	8,756	9	0	Tuition fee	13,410	7 0	
				Rent Fee	9,131	4 3	
Provident Fund				Admission Fee	4	8 0	
Earners Allowance				Proctorial Fines	36	8 0	
General Expenses :—				Enrolment Fee	437	0 0	23,019 11 3
Printing	137	6	0				
Stationery	150	0	0	By Income from :—			
Contingencies	919	14	6	Rent of Hostel			
Advertisement charges	315	0	0	X-Ray Income	3,876	8 0	
Repair and Replacement of Furniture	34	12	0	Pathology Income	2,748	8 0	
Travelling Allowance	277	1	3	Income from Wards	146	0 0	
Water Works Charges	351	2	0	Sale of Books	33	4 0	6,804 4 0
Upkeep of Gardens	245	4	6				
Rent of Society Building	660	0	0	By Miscellaneous Income			343 6 3
Rent of Land (Municipality)	321	8	0	Tibbiya College Dawakhana			51,223 7 6
Liveries	100	0	0				
Telephone Charges							
Purchase of Text Books	149	1	0				
Scholarships	2,499	0	0				
Electric Current Charges	941	10	6				
Anatomy Department :—				Total			1,33,890 13 0
Equipment	97	4	0				
Chemicals				By net deficit during the year			11,908 4 0
Apparatus and Accessories	31	1	0				

Pathology Department:—

Equipment	143	0	9	
Share from Income	739	9	3	882 9 12

Physiology Department:—

Instruments	5	5	0	5
-----------------------	---	---	---	---

X-Ray Department:—

X-Ray Films	853	9	0	
Equipment and Chemicals	97	15	6	
Repairs of X-Ray Machines	119	15	0	
Depreciation on X-Ray Machines	500	0	0	
Share of Income . . . . .	..			1,571 7 6

Surgical Indoor Department:—

Medicine and Dressing	1,643	3	3	
Surgical Instruments	285	12	0	
Surgical Equipments	155	12	0	
Aprons	62	2	0	
Diet for patients	2,039	4	6	
Dress for patients	100	0	0	
Accessories for maintaining patients	325	5	9	
Crockery	93	0	0	
Repairs for beds etc.	100	0	0	
Electric current charges	584	8	6	5,389

Medical Indoor Department:—

Diet for patients	1,769	8	3	
Dress for patients	96	2	0	
Accessories for maintaining patients	188	0	9	
Aprons	34	15	3	
Repairs and Renewal of beds	95	10	0	
Crockery	72	4	0	
Purchase of medicines	1,912	7	0	4,168 15 3

Expenditure	Income			
	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Unani Dispensary:—</i>				
Purchase of Medicines	9,348 6 9			
Instruments for medicines . . . . .	..		
Repairs and Polish of furniture	100 0 0			
Contingency	159 12 3	9,608 3 0		
<i>To Library:—</i>				
Purchase of Books	381 9 0			
Journals and Newspapers	122 4 6			
Binding of Books	171 8 0			
Furniture and Repairs	81 12 0	757 1 6		
<i>To Research Department:—</i>				
Chemicals	97 8 0			
Mechanical and Glass Apparatus	238 13 9			
Contingency	78 11 6	415 1 3		
<i>To Science Department:—</i>				
Chemicals . . . . .	..		
Charts and pictures . . . . .	..		
<i>To Herbarium:—</i>				
Botanical Garden	24 10 0			
Museum (Medicine) . . . . .	..	24 1		
<i>To Contributions:—</i>				
Accounts Office	1,400 0 0			
Conservancy	500 0 0			
Audit Charges	400 0 0			
Boarding House	4,400 0 0	6,700		

To Non-Recurring :—

Electric Water Bath for Pathology
Department

Water Still Distilling Apparatus

Calorimeter for Pathology

Electric fans for Tibbiya College
Hostel, Hospital and main
building 4,999 5 0

Models and specimen for Biology
Section

Furniture for Different Departments 161 14 0

Cycle for Principal's Office 229 4 6

Gratuity for three employees 345 0 0 5,735 7 6

Tibbiya College Dawakhana 42,474 2 3

TOTAL 1,75,799 1 0

TOTAL 1,75,799 1 0

(Sd) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner.
O.A.D.

(26) Tibbiya College Hostel Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March 1953.

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 2, 1955

[PART II—Sec. 3

Expenditure

Income

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Salaries :—</i>			<i>By Fees :—</i>		
Warden	480 0 0		Admission Fee	151 5 0	
Pesh Imam	504 0 0		Establishment Fee	1,441 8 0	
Bearers	699 1 6		Games Fee	137 10 6	1,730 7 6
Bhushties	288 0 0				
Sweepers	240 0 0		By Contribution from Tibbiya College	..	4,400 0 0
Chaulidars	180 0 0		By Miscellaneous Income . . . . .	..	..
Barber	180 0 0	2,571 1 6	By Electric Current Charges . . . . .	..	2,044 13 0
Provident Fund		40 3 0			
Dearness Allowance		2,472 6 6			
General Requisites		212 3 6			
Total . . . . .	..	5,295 14 6			
Net Surplus during the year	2,879 6 0			
Total	8,175 4 6	Total	8,175 4 6

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN.
Examiner
O. A. D.

(27) Muslim University High School Revenue Acc

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

PART II—S.C. 3]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 2, 1955

123 9

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries :—					
Teaching Staff	38,256 13 3		By U.P. Government Grant . . . . .	..	19,080 0 0
Administrative Staff	1,121 5 0		By Muslim University Grant; . . . . .	..	20,000 0 0
Technical and Vocational Staff	904 2 6				
Ministerial Staff	2,472 6 9				
Subordinate staff	2,412 11 9	45,167 7 3	By U.P. Government Grant for teachers		2,104 0 0
Provident Fund		992 5 0	By Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	4 13 6
Dearness Allowance . . . . .	..	16,138 7 0			
General Expenses :—			<i>By Income from Fees realised but not credited to Fund Account :—</i>		
Office Contingency	789 3 9		Tuition fee	13,379 5 9	
Commerce Contingency	46 14 0		Enhanced tuition fee for Dearness Allowance	2,259 2 0	
Wood for wood craft	49 15 3		Supervision fee	1,328 0 0	
Stationery and Books for teachers	89 0 3				
Telephone Rent	40 0 0		Class Fine etc.	378 5 3	
Repairs and Replacement of Furniture	30 8 0		Pankha Fee	584 10 0	
Repairs and Replacement of Apparatus	39 6 3		Enrolment fee	192 0 0	18,121 7 0
Upkeep of Science Lab.	90 14 9		By Muslim University contribution for scholar ships . . . . .	..	180 0 0
Hot and Cold weather expenses	282 11 6				
Liveries for peons . . . . .	..		Total . . . . .	..	59,490 4 6
Library	286 6 0		By net deficit for the year . . . . .	..	6,255 13 6
Nature Study	20 10 0				
Boy Scout	147 15 6		Total . . . . .	..	65,746 2 0
Scholarships	180 0 0				
Prizes and Medals	100 0 0				
Medical Examination . . . . .	..			
Audit Charges	400 0 0				
Maintenance of Gardens	318 3 3				
Petty Repairs	11 0 0				
School Safe	285 2 3				
Officiating Allowance	240 0 0	3,447 14 9			
Total	65,746 2 0			

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(28) Muslim University City High School Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Salaries :—</i>			<i>By U. P. Government Grants :—</i>		
Teaching staff	28,380	3 0	Recurring	12,560	0 0
Ministerial staff	2,817	3 9	Non-Recurring (for buildings)	1,000	0 0
Subordinate staff	2,289	2 0	Re-organisation of Secondary Education	..	13,560 0 0
<i>To Provident Fund</i>	..	917 0 0	<i>By Muslim University Grant :—</i>		
<i>To Dearness Allowance</i>	..	13,035 8 9	Maintenance;	11,200	0 0
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>			Agriculture	2,484	0 0
Contingency	299	9 9			
Rent (School Ground)	99	8 6	<i>By Fees :—</i>		
Petty Repairs, Additions and Alterations	233	0 0	Tuition fee	14,854	15 0
Furniture	473	14 0	Admission fee	453	8 0
Reorganisation of Secondary Higher Education	400	0 0	Transfer certificates fee	78	2 0
Upkeep of Science	300	0 0	Fines	682	1 0
Upkeep of Nature Study	11	0 0	Enhanced tuition fee for Dearness Allowance	7,919	4 0
Upkeep of Agriculture	134	3 0			
Library Books	513	8 6	<i>By Miscellaneous</i>		104 0 0
Hot and Cold weather expenses . . . . .	..			
Books and Stationery for teachers	57	7 0	<i>By net deficit during the year</i>		2,330 0 0
Liveries . . . . .	..			
Contribution to Branch School	2,040	0 0			
Gardens	239	14 0			
Contribution for account keeping	500	0 0			
Upkeep of Arts	66	14 9			
Prizes and Medals . . . . .	..			
Building out of Non-Recurring Govt Grant		807 13 0			
Total		53,665 14 0	Total		53,665 14 0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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Dated 21-4-

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(29) M. U. Branch City High School Revenue
For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Salaries :—</i>			<i>By Contribution from :—</i>		
Teaching Staff	2,317	4 0	M. U. City High School . . . .	..	2,040 0 0
Ministerial Staff . . . .	..		<i>By Income from :—</i>		
Subordinate Staff	294	0 0	Tuition Fee	466	2 0
			Other Fees	99	12 0
<i>To Dearness Allowance</i>	..	2,160 7 0	Enhanced fee for Dearness Allowance	218	0 0
<i>To Provident Fund</i>		39 6 0	By other Sources . . . . .	..	10 10 0
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>			By net deficit during the year . . . .	..	2,008 6 9
Contingency	21	13 9			
Petty Repairs . . . . .	..			
Furniture . . . . .	..			
Books and Stationery . . . .	..			
Basic . . . . .	..			
Library				
Other Charges	10	0 0			
Total	4,842 14 9	Total	4,842 14 9

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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 Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O.A.D.

(30) M. U. City High School Miscellaneous revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure			Income		
General Expenses :—	Rs.	A. P.	By Income from :—	Rs.	A. P.
Games	2,670	4 9	Games	2,864	10 6
Examination	1,485	10 0	Examination	1,637	0 0
Ink . . . . .	..	..	Ink	609	15 6
Reading Room	1,864	12 3	Reading Room	1,765	10 0
Library	473	4 0	Library	826	15 6
Military Uniform; . . . . .	..	..	Military Uniform; . . . . .	..	..
Miscellaneous	474	4 0	Miscellaneous	490	8 0
Net Surplus . . . . .	..	..	
		6,968 3 0			8,194 11 6
		1,226 8 6			
Total		8,194 11 6	Total		8,194 11 6

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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 Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O.A.D.

(31) Ahmadi Blind School Revenue Account
For the year ended 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries	857 14 9		Donations	1,565 5 0	
Feeding Charges	1,241 14 0		Rent of Buildings.	1,153 2 0	
Clothing Charges	300 5 9		Hand Craft Works	248 12 0	2,967 3 0
Books and Papers	25 0 0				
Purchase of Cane.	188 13 0				
Repair of Building	130 0 0				
Electricity Charges	3 0 0				
Contingency	3 11 0				
Miscellaneous	21 1 9	2,771 12 3			
Surplus during the year	195 6 9			
Total	2,967 3 0	Total	2,967 3 0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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 Muslim University, Aligarh
 Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O.A.D.

(32) **The Electricity Deptt. Revenue Account.***For the year ended 31st March, 1953.*

Expenditure		Income			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Salaries of Establishment	9,280 12 3	<i>By Income Current Account :—</i>		
To Contribution to Provident Fund	402 3 0	Lecture Rooms, Officers and other		
To Govt. Charges and Royalty to Lessee	97,116 14 0	Departments.	27,229 4 0	
To Dearness Allowance	5,485 0 0	University Halls	89,359 4 0	
To Maintenance	328 3 9	Residential Quarters Tibbiya College		
To Office Contingency	432 5 9	Staff Club and Societies	20,848 1 6	
To Contribution to Muslim University			Muslim University School and its		
for Account Keeping		5,000 0 0	Hostel	1,581 1 0	
To Repair and Replacement of well			Muslim University Flour Mill	1,244 8 0	1,40,262 2 6
motor	264 11 0	<i>By Recovery on account of Depreciation:—</i>		
To Construction of Electric Department			University Halls	2,663 5 0	
Staff Quarters	9,740 3 0	School	265 8 0	2,928 13 0
To Workmen Uniforms	160 0 0	By depreciation on pump set Univeristy		
To Audit Charges	200 0 0	Contribution . . . . .	..	50 0 0
To Extension of Service Line.	1,236 6 0	By depreciation on pump set Club		
To Replacement of Electric Accessories	1,942 11 3	Contribution . . . . .	..	705 0 0
To Depreciation	16,577 0 0	By Outstanding from M.U. Fund Account	..	16,690 3 9
To Net Surplus during the year	12,469 13 3	Total	1,60,636 3 3
Total	1,60,636 3 3			

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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 Dated 21-4-1954

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O.A.D.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1953

Central Government Non-Recurring				Investments :—			
Grant for buildings . . . . .	..	4,00,000	0 0	Rs. 25,000/- at 3% Funding Loan			
U P. Government Non-Recurring				1966-68 . . . . .	..	26,117	7 6
Grant . . . . .	..	25,000	0 0	Building Account :—			
M.U. Non-Recurring Grant for				Women's College building out of			
equipment of Science Laboratories	..	25,000	0 0	Government Non-Recurring			
Building Fund :—				Grant of Rs. 20,000	16,872	7 0	
U. P. Government Non-Recurring				C Common Room out of Maintenance			
Grant for Buildings out of Rs.				of Hostel	3,999	7 0	20,871 14 0
20,000/-	16,872	7 0		Construction of College Lecture Rooms :—			
Common room out of Maintenance	3,999	7 0	20,871 14 0	R As per last Balance Sheet Expendi-	1,96,041	15 9	
of Hostel				tur during the year	96,762	14 0	2,92,804 13 9
Less out of the Government Grant				Cash at Bank on current A/C			1,26,537 15 1
Rs. 20,000/-	20,000	0 0		Revenue Account :—			
Cost of Women's College Building				As per last Balance Sheet	7,379	15 8	
16,872 7 0				Add Municipal Board cheque returned	500	0 0	
Cost of Electrification 817 0 0	17,689	7 0		Add deficit during the year	5,698	14 6	13,578 14 2
Balance out of Non-Recurring Grant				Advance on account			175 0
of Rs. 20,000/- . . . . .	..	2,310	9 0	Science Equipment out of Non-			
U.P. Government Grant for main-				Recurring Grant of Rs. 25,000/-			16,399 2 9
tenance of Hostel		12,231	15 3				
Security Deposit	9,954	3 0					
Magazine Account	1,117	4 0	11,071 7 0				
Total	..	4,96,485	13 3	Total	..	4,96,485	13

Certified that on the basis of the books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(34) Muslim University Women's College Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Salaries and Allowances :—</i>			<i>By Central Government (out of Block Grant for the University)</i>		
Teaching Staff	69,790 11 6			..	50,000 0 0
Ministerial Staff	3,746 5 0		<i>By U.P. Government Grant</i>	..	20,500 0 0
Subordinate Staff	3,478 11 0		<i>By Muslim University Grant :—</i>		
Technical Staff	1,254 0 0	78,749 11 6	Annual Maintenance	20,000 0 0	
Administrative Staff	480 0 0		For Science Lab.	3,908 0 0	23,908 0 0
Dearness Allowance	20,357 1 9	23,122 12 9	<i>By Feesad Fines from Students :—</i>		
Provident Fund	2,765 11 0		Tuition Fee	14,221 6 0	
<i>To General Expenses :—</i>			Enhanced Tuition Fee for D.A.	381 0 0	
Office Contingency	1,500 0 0		Admission Fee	235 0 0	
Library Books	3,198 13 9		Library Fee	362 1 0	
Upkeep of Science Lab.	3,780 13 3		Transfer Certificate Fee	10 0 0	
Expenses on Science	3,852 10 6		Fines	2 0 0	
Petty Repairs of Building	970 7 0		Science Lab. Fee	1,441 13 0	16,653 4 0
Repairs and Replacement of Furniture	491 2 6		<i>By Miscellaneous Refund</i>	..	88 14 9
Upkeep of Garden	495 9 3		<i>By Interest on Securities</i>	..	3,591 9 0
Hot and Cold Weather Charges	299 11 3		<i>Net Deficit during the year</i>	..	5,698 14 6
Telephone Charges	252 0 0				
Travelling Allowances	20 2 6				
Audit Charges	400 0 0				
Liveries for Peons	199 15 0				
Contribution to M.U. for keeping Accounts	2,400 0 0	18,568 2 0			
Unforeseen Expenses	92 13 0				
Miscellaneous Expenses	14 0 0				
Contribution to Girls School for Conveyance	600 0 0				
TOTAL	..	1,20,440 10 3	TOTAL	..	1,20,440 10 3

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Ali,
2-4-1954

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

'35) Muslim Girls' High School Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1953

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Reserve Fund Investment	18,100 0 0	<i>Investment :—</i> Rs. 19,000 at 4% Loan 1960-70 . Cash at Bank on Current Account	..	18,100 0 0
Current Account	14,242 8 6		..	14,242 8 6
TOTAL	32,342 8 6	TOTAL . . .		32,342 8 6

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanationⁿ furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd. A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(36) Female Education Association Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1953

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Reserve Fund Investment	1,44,081 2 10	<i>Investments :—</i>		
Current Account	45,359 4 0	Rs. 25,000/- at 3% Funding Loan 1966-68	26,117 7 6	
			Rs. 80,000/- at 3% Loan 1953-55	82,100 0 0	
			Rs. 1,500/- at 3% Conversion Loan 1946	1,511 13 4	
			Rs. 30,000/- at 3% Loan 1963-65	29,953 2 0	
			Rs. 4,500/- at 4% Loan 1960-70	4,398 12 0	1,44,081 2 10
			Cash at Bank on Current Account	..	45,359 4 0
TOTAL	1,89,440 6 10	TOTAL . . .	..	1,89,440 6 10

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd. A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner.
O. A. D.

(37) Medical College Account
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1953

Liabilities			Assets.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Individual Collections . . . .	..	23,99,578 12 8	<i>Investments :—</i>		
States Donation . . . . .	..	16,05,000 0 0	Rs. 1,00,000 at 3% Victory Loan of 1957	1,00,750 0 0	
			Rs. 10,00,000 at 3% Victory Loan of 1959-61	10,05,666 10 8	
<i>Interest Account :—</i>			Rs. 21,00,000 at 3% 1st Development 1960-70	20,92,257 2 5	
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	6,93,503 7 0		Rs. 2,00,000 at 3% U.P. Loan 1961-66	2,10,591 13 3	
Add received during the year . .	1,07,630 12 0		Rs. 50,000 at 3% Loan 1952-55	50,000 0 0	
Add unspent allotment for expenses as per last Balnce Sheet	12,199 13 2		Rs. 2,80,000 at 3% Conversion Loan 1946	2,86,449 12 3	
	8,13,334 0 2		Rs. 1,00,000 at 3% Funding Loan 1966-68	1,04,490 4 9	
Less Revenue Expenditure during the year	71,595 14 3	7,41,738 1 11	Rs. 37,500 at 3% G.P. Notes 1957	37,476 5 0	
Income from Rent of Medhurst . .	..	375 0 0	Rs. 1,00,000 at 3% G.P. Notes	1,00,000 0 0	39,77,682 0 4
Suspense Account . . . . .	..	40 12 6	<i>Medicines :—</i>		
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>			As per last Balance Sheet . . .	1,25,864 14 2	
Prospectus Account	6 12 0		Less income during the year . .	7,484 15 3	1,18,379 14 11
Electric Light	0 15 0	7 11 0	Furniture . . . . .	..	6,341 0 0
			Loan to M. U. Fund Account . .		6,25,000 0 0
			Cash at Grindly Bank and Co., on Current Account . . . . .	..	6,921 4 6
			Advance on account . . . . .	..	1,773 6 0
			Study Loans		5,250 0 0
			Cash at Imperial Bank on Current Account . . . . .	..	5,392 12 4
TOTAL . . . . .	..	47,46,740 6 1	TOTAL . . . . .	..	47,46,74,6

Certified that on the basis of the Books of Accounts produced and information and explanation furnished, the above Balance Sheet is correct subject to remarks in the audit report.

(Sd.) SHAHZADA AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh
 Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN
Examiner,
 O.A.D.

(38) Medical College Receipt and Payment Statement.

For the year ended 31st March, 1953

Expenditure			Income		
Budgeted	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P.	
(A) General —					
To Salaries and Allowances	1,871 10 9		Income from Interest of Securities	1,07,630 1 0	
To Dearness Allowance	1,160 0 0				
To General Expenses —			Suspense Account	40 12 6	
Contingencies	439 14 9		Prospectus Account	6 120 0	
Stationery and Printing	55 8 0	..	Purchase and Sale of Medicines	7,484 15 3	
Labour on daily wages	..		Electric Light	0 15 0	
Audit charges	350 0 0		Furniture	95 0 0	
Rent of house	1,240 0 0				
Liveries	26 7 3				
Contribution to Account Office	1,400 0 0				
Contribution to Medical Deptt for half expenses of Organising Secretary	4,587 0 0				
Exchange and Commission	9 8 0	11,040 0 9			
(B) Institute of Ophthalmology —					
Equipment for Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory	16,054 9 3				
Furniture	2,164 15 9				
Contingency	1,287 3 3				
Special Equipment for Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory	18,688 1 6				
Running Expenses	170 4 0				
Purchase of books	2,814 0 0	41,179 1 9			
Salaries :—					
Teaching Staff	17,485 13 0				
Technical Staff	34 5 0				
Ministerial Staff	977 6 9				
Subordinate Staff	196 2 0				
Dearness Allowance	683 1 0	19,376 11 9			
TOTAL	..	71,595 14			

1. ster to Fund Ac	..	1,00,000	0	0					
2. Advance on account	..	1,773	6	0					
3. Sundry Liabilities	..	5,445	3	0				1,15,259	2 9
4. Study Loans	..	5,250	0	0	Excess of Expenditure over receipt	..		69,629	4 6
5. Grindly Bank Account)	..	824	0	0					
GRAND TOTAL	..	1,84,888	7	3	GRAND TOTAL	..		1,84,888	7 3

(Sd. SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 21-4-1954.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(39) Muslim University Tibbiya College Boarding House Account

General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Tuition Fee	13,410	7	0	Student Account	14,321	14	9
Rent Fee	9,131	4	3	Scholarship Account	5,161	8	0
Hall Establishment Fee	6,576	1	0	A. Mohit Khan Account	663	12	0
Games Fee	1,402	7	6	Examination Fee	61	4	0
Tibbiya College Admission Fee	805	2	0	Petty Cash Account	869	12	6
B. H. Admission Fee	218	6	0	Balance in Central Account Office	20,782	0	0
Fines	748	8	0				
Deposits	982	0	0				
Proctorial Fine	36	8	0				
Reserve Fund	3,795	12	0				
Tibbiya College Society Account	651	8	0				
Cost of broken articles	27	1	0				
Union Clubs	1,716	10	3				
Enrolment Fee	437	0	0				
Hall Fines	94	1	0				
Electric Light Account	1,542	4	0				
Miscellaneous Account	9	10	0				
Surgical Instrument Account	5	13	0				
Tibbiya College Magazine Account	45	14	3				
At Home Account	190	3	0				
Breakage of Physiological Studio	25	5	0				
Uniform	8	6	0				
TOTAL	41,860	3	3	TOTAL	41,860	3	3

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O A D

(40) Muslim University Boarding House Account

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1953

Liabilities							Assets						
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Tenders.				80	3	0	Advance Account				14,913	7	0
Students Deposit Account				9,257	4	0	V. M. Hall Account				23,330	12	0
Lytton Library Admission Fee				8	0	0	Sir Suleman Hall Account				28,084	4	0
Shopkeeper's Licence Fee				74	0	0	Outstanding Account				19,744	8	0
Vendor's Licence Fee				107	0	0	Cash Balance as on 31st March, 1953 .				29,962	0	0
Vendor's Deposit Account				40	0	0							
Enrolment Fee				413	0	0							
Liabilities				1,992	1	0							
Security Deposit Account				1,200	0	0							
M. M. Non-Collegiate Hall Account				17,757	0	6							
Reserve Fund Account				14,721	2	6							
Geography Books Deposit Account				53	5	0							
Purchase of B. T. Books Deposit				586	13	9							
Scout Camp				353	15	6							
N. R. S. C. Account				30,541	14	3							
Practical Fee				5,129	8	0							
Kashmir Government Scholarship				38	1	0							
Duty Loan				13,415	0	0							
Muslim University Account				19,969	10	0							
Securities, 3% Com. Loan 1946 Account				46	4	0							
Mr. Saeed Ali				241	0	6							
Excess Cash				1	0	0							
Suspense Account				8	12	0							
TOTAL				1,16,034	15	0	TOTAL				1,16,034	15	0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(41) Muslim University School Boarding House

Revenue Account Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Expenditure						Income					
Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.					
<i>To Revenue Account :—</i>						<i>By Revenue Account :—</i>					
Servants Pay & Internal Sanitation	1,520	2	3			B. H. Admission Fee		115	2	0	
Dearness Allowance	3,060	0	0			B. H. Establishment Fee		5,353	4	3	
B. H. General Requisites	102	0	0			B. H. Registration Fee		115	2	0	
Audit Charges	50	0	0			Dhobi Charges		242	0	0	
Dhobi Wages	103	11	6								
Contribution to 4% Reserve Fund	48	6	0								
Net Surplus During the year carried over to General Balance Sheet	941	4	6								
TOTAL	5,825	8	3			TOTAL		5,825	8	3	

(Sd.)² SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(43) Non-Resident Students Centre
General Revenue Account as at 31st March, 1953.

Expenditure						Income					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>To Hall Surplus Account—</i>							<i>By Hall Surplus Account—</i>				
Hall Servants Pay				3,083	14	0	Hall admission Fee	4,492	14	6	
Provident Fund				18	14	0	Hall Establishment Fee	11,872	2	0	
Dearness Allowance				1,830	0	0	Late Payment Fines	3	9	13	6
Rent of Clubs (A & B)				1,529	15	0	Re-Admission Fee	9	9	6	
Contingencies				146	2	6					
Purchase of Cycle				248	5	0					
Net Surplus during the year carried over to Balance Sheet				9,728	5	0					
TOTAL				16,754	7	6	TOTAL	16,754	7	6	
(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN, Treasurer, Muslim University, Aligarh.						(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN, Examiner, O. A. D.					

(44) Non-Resident Students Centre
General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities							Assets						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits (including Caution Money) .				78,125	0	0	Students Current Account				75,150	8	0
Chemistry Breakage				323	0	0							
Proctorial Fines				108	7	0	Outstanding Account				135	14	0
Class Fines				9	9	6							
Increased Tuition Fee				0	0	6	Students Deposit Account				15,507	2	3
Enhanced Tuition Fee				300	0	0							
University Union Club				1	0	0	V. C's. Fund				0	0	6
Riding Fee				23	0	0	Poor Students Fund				0	1	0
University Games Fee				0	0	4							
University Tennis Club				606	11	0	Bank Charges and Commission				11	5	0
Liabilities				8,027	9	6							
B. H. Reserve Fund				6,933	12	9	Advance Account				1,159	4	0
Compulsory Tour Account				1,243	0	6							
N. C. C.				197	4	0	Enrolment Fee				980	13	0
Practical Fee				22	0	0							
<i>Hall Fund—</i>							University Tuition Fee				650	12	0
Hall Reserve Fund	24,433	6	7										
Hall Accounts	746	4	0				Cash with M. U., B. H., Account				30,541	14	3
Hall Games	3,090	15	8										
I. Cards	239	2	6				<i>Hall Funds—</i>						
Cost of Badges	91	5	0				Purchase of B. T. Books				110	10	0
Hall Fines	13	8	0										
Hall Surplus	38,730	4	0				Cash Book Balance				41,116	15	0
Petty Cash Account	37	7	0										
Games Fee	35	9	0										
Suspence Account	5,025	0	0										
Annual Fee	1	15	0	72,444	12	9							
TOTAL				1,68,365	3	10	TOTAL				1,68,365	3	10

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O. A. D.

(45) V. M. Hall

General Revenue Account as at 31st March 1953

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	
<i>T. Hall, Revenue Account —</i>				<i>B. Hall Revenue Account —</i>			
B House Servants Pay				Admission Fee	1,853	1	9
Provost's Office Establishment	6,742	3	6	Establishment Fee	22,418	6	0
Dearness Allowance	2,119	14	3	Hall Fines	488	8	6
B House Gl Requisites	11,036	13	3	Late Payment Fines	660	15	0
Provost's Office Contingencies	299	5	0				
Printing and Binding Charges	328	7	0				
Liveries Account	175	0	0				
Awards to Students	59	1	0				
Telephone Charges	170	0	0				
Net Surplus during the year carried over to Balance Sheet	40	0	0				
	4,450	3	3				
TOTAL	25,420	15	3	TOTAL	24,420	15	3

(Sd) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O. A. D.

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
<i>Hall Funds :—</i>							
Food Fund	1,957	3	9				
E. Light	368	10	3				
Hall Games Fee	320	12	8				
Hall Amenities	199	11	4				
Saving of Food Fund	2,122	0	0				
Hall Reseve Fund	14,477	14	9				
Rent of Furniture Account	581	15	0				
Cost of I. Cards	354	10	0				
Glass Panes	38	4	0				
Radio Charges	19	3	0				
Annual Charges	1	0	0	20,441	4	9	
TOTAL . . . . .	..	1,19,523	6 0	TOTAL . . . . .	..	1,19,523	6 0

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
 O. A. D.

(47) Sir Suleman Hall

General Revenue Account as at 31st March, 1953

Expenditure						Income								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>To Hall Surplus Account :—</i>							<i>By Hall Surplus Account :—</i>							
B. H. Servants Pay				7,407	15	9	Admission Fee				1,060	14	0	
Provost's Office Establishment				2,976	6	8	B. H. Establishment				26,719	9	0	
Dearness Allowance				13,586	15	3	Hall Fines				207	12	9	
B. H. General Requisites				613	13	0	Late Payment Fines				505	0	3	
B. H. Telephone Charges				40	0	0	Test Examination Fee				830	2	0	
Office Contingencies				231	7	6	Maintenance of Garden				41	3	0	
Printing Charges				238	0	0								
Office Electricity				12	3	0								
Net Surplus during the year carried over to Balance Sheet				4,257	12	4								
TOTAL				29,364	9	6	TOTAL				29,364	9	6	

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
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(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(48) Sir Suleman Hall .

General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities							Assets						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Caution Money and Deposits				72,568	0	0	Students Current Account				89,730	14	4
Electric Light Accessories				1,071	5	9	Advance Account				185	0	0
Rent of M. M. Hostel				9	6	0	Imprest Account				251	14	0
Promotion Examination Fee				5	12	3	Outstanding Account				5,536	15	0
Compulsory Tour Fee				1,370	14	3	Lt-Col. Maqbool Account				10,000	0	0
Swimming Bath				267	13	6	V. M. Hall Account				4,000	0	0
Purchase of B. T. Books				210	0	0	Exchange and Commission				2	0	0
Liabilities Account				12,334	5	3							
M. U. B. H. Account				28,084	4	0	Hall Funds :—						
B. H. Reserve Fund				4,791	11	9	Food Fund (1947-48)	1,199	9	5			
Hall Funds:—							Food Charges	239	11	6			
Hall Surplus Account	11,110	13	11				Electric Light	2,606	15	9			
Hall Reserve Fund	14,318	13	8				Enrolment Fee	1	2	0			
Hall Games Fee	278	3	3				Other Fines	51	0	0			
Glass Panes	1,298	12	6				Petty Cash Account	58	14	0			
Identity Cards	259	3	0				Hall Amenities	672	5	9	4,829	10	5
Cost of Badges	3	2	6				Cash Book Balance				35,435	0	0
Students Dead Account	2,914	15	2										
Cost of articles lost by students	100	13	0	30,284	13	0							
TOTAL				1,50,998	5	9	TOTAL				1,50,998	5	9

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A.D.

(49) Sir Syed Hall
General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Caution Money and Deposits . . .				Students' Current Account . . .			
Hall Reserve Fund . . .				Students' Dead Account . . .			
Hall Surplus Account Balance as per				Advance Account . . .			
last Balance Sheet . . .	57,601	9	1	Lt.-Col. Maqbool's Account . . .			
Surplus for the Current Year . . .	10,779	12	0	Permanent Imprest Account . . .			
Boarding House Reserve Fund . . .				Electric Light Account . . .			
Students' Deposit Account . . .				Investments in G. P. Notes . . .			
Scholarship Account . . .				Exchange and Commission . . .	42	6	0
Dining Hall Reserve Fund . . .				D. Petty Cash . . .	168	2	0
Liabilities Account . . .				Scatting Club . . .	11	9	0
University Tuition Fee . . .				Library Fine . . .	13	14	0
Enhanced Tuition Fee . . .				Cash Balance as shown in the Cash			
Business Training Fee . . .				Book . . .			
Rent Fee . . .							
University Admission Fee . . .							
University Enrolment Fee . . .							
Library Admission Fee . . .							
Terminal Examination Fee (Science)							
Anti-Malaria Fee . . .							
Medical Fee . . .							
University Games Fee . . .							
Riding School Fee . . .							
Union Club . . .							
University Magazine . . .							
Literary Society . . .							
Proctorial Fines . . .							
Lytton Library Books . . .							
Tennis Club . . .							
Chemistry Breakage . . .							
U.O.T.C. Account . . .							
Poor Student's Accounts . . .							
V. C's Fund . . .							
Badminton Fee (University) . . .							

Liabilities				Assets							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Islamic Week				24	0	0					
Medical Examination Fee				4	14	0					
Medical Check up				2	7	0					
Increased Tuition Fee				2,969	3	3					
Majlis Islamiat				133	7	0					
Other Fines				34	9	0					
Replacement of Apparatus				21	2	0					
Geology Account				6	11	9					
Physics Breakage				9	9	6					
Urdu Seminar				11	8	6					
<i>Hall Funds :—</i>											
Hall Library	58	1	3								
Food Charges	9,684	11	10								
Kitchen Establishment	22,964	14	7								
Hall Games Fee	996	15	2								
Glass Panes	475	6	3								
Re-admission Fee	177	9	9								
Chick Account	365	10	3								
Identity Cards	454	9	0								
Cost of Badges	186	7	6								
Hall Amenities	937	15	0								
Railway Concessions	270	8	9								
Printing Rules and Regulations	16	9	0								
Radio Charges	815	9	6								
Excess Cash	22	0	0								
Badminton Fee	172	2	0								
Water Tap	13	8	0								
Travelling Expenses	39	3	9	37,651	13	7					
TOTAL				2,77,553	9	11	TOTAL	2,77,553	9	11	

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O. A. D.

(50) Sir Syed Hall

General Revenue Account as at 31st March, 1953

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>To Hall Revenue Account :—</i>				<i>By Hall Revenue Account :—</i>			
B. House Servants Pay				Admission Fee			2,273 0 6
Provost's Office Establishment				Hall Establishment Fee			35,653 4 0
Dearness Allowance				Hall Fines			1,074 14 6
B. House General Requisites				Late Payment Fines			991 13 0
Provost's Office Contingencies							
Water Supply							
Printing and Binding Charges							
Entertainment to Visiting Teams							
Net Surplus during the year carried over to Balance Sheet							
TOTAL				TOTAL			

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(51) Aftab Hall

General Revenue Account as at 31st March, 1953

Expenditure						Income								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>To Hall Revenue Account.—</i>							<i>By Hall Revenue Account :—</i>							
B. House Servants Pay				6,827	15	0	Admission Fee				1,655	2	2	
Provost's Office Establishment				3,243	15	6	Hall Establishment Fee				28,204	13	3	
Dearness Allowance				13,898	0	3	Hall Fines				6	11	0	
B. House General Requisites				259	8	0	Late Payment Fine				436	14	6	
Provost's Office Contingencies				485	8	6								
Printing and Binding Charges				175	5	0								
Audit Charges				150	0	0								
Water Supply Account				1,333	11									
Liveries Account				100	0									
Net Surplus during the year carried over to Balance Sheet				3,829	8	11								
TOTAL				30,303	8	11	TOTAL				30,303	8	11	

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHANAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

(52) Aftab Hall

General Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953

Liabilities				Assets			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Caution Money & Deposits . . .				Student's Current Account . . .			
Hall Surplus Account :—				Student's Dead Account . . .			
Blance as per last Balance Sheet . . .	5,751	13	7				
Surplus for Current Year . . .	3,829	8	11	Electric Light Charges . . .			
B. H Reserve Fund . . .				Lytton Library Books . . .			
Rent of Mumtaz House . . .							
Rent of Mac. D House . . .				Permanent Imprest Account . . .			
Rent of M Court . . .							
Rent of Aftab Hall . . .				Duty Loan Account . . .			
University Admission Fee . . .							
Medical Fee . . .				V. C's Fund . . .			
Anti-Malaria Fee . . .							
Lytton Library Admission Fee . . .				Exchange & Commission . . .	7	15	0
University Enrolment Fee . . .							
Terminal Examination Fee (Sc.) . . .				Departmental Petty Cash . . .	20	10	3
University Tuition Fee . . .							
Enhanced Tuition Fee . . .				Cash Balance as shown in the cash			
Increased Tuition Fee . . .				Book as 31-3-1953. . .			
Business Training Tuition Fee . . .							
Chemistry Breakage . . .							
Advance Account . . .							
Hockey Jubilee Week . . .							
Badminton Club . . .							
Medical Examination Fee . . .							
Medical Check up . . .							
U. O. T. C Account . . .							
Other Fines . . .							
Islamic Week . . .							
Fines for Training College . . .							

Liabilities							Assets						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Class Fines				13	8	0							
Poor Students' Fund				0	3	9							
University Magazine				0	0	1							
Literary Society				0	0	1							
Proctorial Fine				11	8	0							
<i>Hall Funds :—</i>													
Kitchen Establishment Fee	6,318	14	3										
Hall Games Fee	400	9	4										
Hall Amenities	745	11	5										
Glass Panes	906	0	0										
Hall Revenue Fund	38,819	6	10										
Chick Account	2	6	0										
Hall Library Books	432	15	0										
Radio Charges	9	10	0										
Geog. Books Deposits	449	0	0										
Sinking Fund	7,631	6	5										
Cost of Badges	311	13	0										
Cost of I. Cards	68	12	6										
Excess Cash	10	0	0										
B. T. Books	30	0	0	74,239	1	7							
TOTAL				1,46,008	11	9	TOTAL				1,46,008	11	9

(Sd.) SHAHZAD AHMAD KHAN,
Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(Sd.) A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner,
O.A.D.

[No. 3965.]
S. MAHMUD HOSAIN, Registrar.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDERS

New Delhi-2, the 28th June 1955

S.R.O. 1423.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955, the Central Government with the previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, hereby certifies the films specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, in all their language versions, to be of the description specified against each in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the Film	Name of the Producer	Source of supply	Whether scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film
1	2	3	4	5
1	Wheel of Prosperity	Govt. of India, Film Division, Bombay.	Govt. of India, Film Division, Bombay.	Documentary film.
2	Their Silent World	do.	do.	Film intended for educational purposes.
3	Fight the Floods	do.	do.	Documentary film
4	Food for Health	Shri Ezra Mir for Govt. of India, Films Division, Bombay.	do.	Film intended for educational purposes.

[No. 1/16/55-F. App/37.]

New Delhi-2, the 30th June 1955

S.R.O. 1424.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955, the Central Government with the previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, hereby certifies the film specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, in all its language versions, to be of the description specified against it in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the Film	Name of the Producer	Source of supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian News Review No. 350.	Govt. of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Govt. of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.

[No. 1/16/55-F: App/38.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

